

INVENTORY

D.C.#1

Leslie I. Whitton's Diary and Photos

Dates: 1917-1918

Accession Number: 800604E-

Donor: Eunice Whitton

Description: Loose photographs and photographs
in envelopes; a diary in envelope;
all in flat storage box. One large
map.

Content and Scope of Collection

As a rookie in World War I, Leslie Whitton (1892-1972) kept a diary of his experiences during his first days in army training camp, near St. Louis, Missouri. Before going overseas, Whitton mailed the diary as a letter to his mother.

Photographs of the Verdun Front in France during World War I make up the rest of the collection. They were taken and finished by the First Army Corps, to which Whitton was attached as a member of the 1st Photo Section-A.E.F.

WORLD WAR I SOURCES
in the Community Archives Collection
Vigo County Public Library

<u>Accession #</u>	<u>Collection Title</u>
Vol 86, Vol 87	Benjamin E. Wimer Letters
800604E-	Leslie I. Whitton's Diary and Photos
840713	Military Service Records, WWI & WWII
880912; SM D.C. 16	Wimer Family Papers

WWI - See Archives for this collection

Newton Family Papers

Dates: 1915-1938

Accession Number: 20100901

Description: Nine file folders in a document case

Biography

Fred Newton was born to Louis and Lillie (Mullen) Newton on August 17, 1900. He had one brother and three sisters. His grandfather, James Henry Mullen, was a member of his Civil War regiment's drum corp.

Newton enlisted in the army in July 1917 at the age of 16 and served in Battery E of the 6th Field Artillery Regiment. He took part in the battles of Soissons, , St. Mihiel, Meuse, Argonne, Monzon and Sedan. After the war, he was a member of the American Army of Occupation in Germany. He returned to the United States in September 1919.

Newton married Flora Dowell in January 1921 and they had two sons. Both Flora (1936) and Fred (1940) died in fatal car accidents.

Content and Scope of Collection

This collection contains letters, postcards, photographs and scrapbook pages previously belonging to members of the Newton family. The collection was sent to the library by the River Oaks Public Library in River Oaks, Texas in 2009.

The letters and some of the postcards were exchanged between Fred Newton and his mother, Lillie Everett, after the war had ended. Newton apprised his mother of his military life and of his return home from military service. He also enclosed blank postcards and photographs with several of his letters.

The postcards are of three types. One series presents humorous looks at everyday life. A second series depicts army life (in color and in black and white) and a third series depicts various German cities.

The photographs depict military construction and European rural scenes. There are also two photographs of Borger, Texas, the residence at one time of Edna Martin, sister of Fred Newton.

The scrapbook covers several different subjects including articles about James Mullen (grandfather of the Newton children), other Civil War veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic; Abraham Lincoln; articles about Fred Newton and about World War I; and an assortment of color drawings.

The scrapbook was originally designed for use as a sample book for greeting cards. It seems likely that the scrapbook was first assembled by Lillie Everett. After Lillie's death, the scrapbook was given to her daughter, Edna Martin, who was listed as living in Canyon, Texas in Fred Newton's obituary notice from the December 7, 1940 issue of the Terre Haute Tribune. There was no information about its ownership immediately prior to being sent by the River Oaks Public Library to the Vigo County Public Library.

Document Case

Folder 1	Correspondence:	
	Postcard: Unidentified to Lillie Everett	1914?
	Postcard: Lillie Everett to Fred Newton	1918?
	Letter: Fred Newton to Lillie Everett	March 18, 1919
	Envelope	March 1919?
	Envelope	April 1919?
	Postcard: Lillie Everett to Fred Newton	May 6, 1919
	Postcard: Lillie Everett to Fred Newton	May 6, 1919
	Letter: Fred Newton to Lillie Everett	May 8, 1919
	Letter: Fred Newton to Lillie Everett	May 18, 1919
	Postcard: Fred Newton to Lillie Everett	May 26, 1919
	Postcard: Fred Newton to Lillie Everett	May 26, 1919
	Note: Fred Newton to Lillie Everett (written on a envelope issued by the Knights of Columbus)	n.d.
	Envelope	June 9, 1919
	Postcard: Fred Newton to Lillie Everett (written from Baltimore)	June 1919
	Envelope	Aug. 2, 1919

Folder 1 (continued)	Postcard: Fred Newton to Lillie Everett (on the way to Camp Mills; Long Island, New York)	Aug. or Sept. 1919?
	Postcard: Fred Newton to Lillie Everett (Union Station, Washington, D.C.)	Sept. 17, 1919
	Postcard: Fred Newton to Lillie Everett from Cumberland, Maryland	Sept. 23, 1919
	Postcard: Lillie Everett to Fred Newton	Sept. 26, 1919
	Postcard: Lillie Everett to Fred Newton	n.d.
	Postcard: Lillie Everett to Fred Newton	n.d.
	Postcard (captioned but lacking a postmark or substantive writing)	n.d.
Folder 2	Photographs (rural and mountain scenes of the Netherlands?)	n.d.
Folder 3	Postcards (military theme)	n.d.
Folder 4	Postcards (Coblenz, Germany and Nieuwied, Germany; Reims, France)	n.d.
	Easter service program—Coblenz, Germany	April 20, 1919
Folder 5	Photographs of Borger, Texas:	
	Borger, Texas—1 st birthday	March 8, 1927
	Oil wells northwest of Borger, Texas	1927?
Folder 6	Scrapbook	
Folder 7	Scrapbook	
Folder 8	Scrapbook	
Folder 9	Scrapbook	

DUP

Chaumont, France

April 29, 1919

HISTORY (W.V.) W.V.I

Dear Daphne:-

After anxiously waiting for some time, your good letter of April 6th came this morning and I am overjoyed over the contents. You do write such good letters and they are so much help to me, after reading your letter I am sure I would not "back down" on anything. I have written quite often and am sure you are not receiving all my letters. From all the latest news, we will not have to worry over the lost letters from France so very much longer. Daphne, I would not take anything for my trip and the experience I have gained but I am now ready to go home.

In my last letter I promised to say something about my trip to Versailles, the Palace and Gardens are most beautiful, money and labor it seems were not considered when the place was built. It is said that some of the Kings, especially Louis XIV, put France in a very bad financial condition in building the Palace, as he cared not for money as long as he could build a beautiful Palace to live in. A small guide book says the following of the Palace: "The art galleries are of vast extent, filled almost exclusively with modern sculptures and paintings, the latter forming a grand pictorial history of France. The STATE APARTMENTS are magnificent and of great historic interest." Perhaps one of the most interesting one of these we visited is the "Galerie des Glaces" (hall of mirrors) this hall is 280 ft. long by 35 ft. wide and has a wonderful decorated ceiling. It was in this hall that WILLIAM I was crowned Emperor of Germany in 1871; where the first Peace conference met in Jan. of this year and where they expect to sign Peace and I said to some of the fellows "let us put our hand on this table for good luck" and we did. Another interesting hall is the

"Gallery of Battles" with paintings of famous battles since the 7th century, these paintings are all life size. There are many very fine old rugs and antique furniture in the Palace. The Gardens are also very beautiful with the many statues and fountains.

Since last writing you I have made another very interesting trip, this time I went to Monte Carlo, or rather was sent there. You see it is this way, all soldiers, of good character, are allowed seven days leave not including time of travel, every four months at the Government's expense, so Monte Carlo as it is the most beautiful city I have ever seen. Some people seem to be under the impression that Monte Carlo is a very wicked city (on account of the great gambling hall) but I can truthfully say that it is one of the best kept and most orderly cities I have ever seen, it is also a very clean city. Monte Carlo has the finest Hotels and Villas with beautiful gardens of palm trees and flowers of all kinds, that can be found anywhere. We were permitted to go through the great Casino (gambling hall) and it certainly is a wonderful building, both inside and out. It is surrounded by big fine gardens. I was told that this place is run as square as a place of its kind can be, there are of course several fortunes lost there every year.

This small sovereign state of Monaco is ruled over by the Prince of Monaco and we were shown through his palace by his guards. The Palace was constructed in 1215 by the Genoise, FULSO, del CASTELLO. It was remodelled in 1532 and 1604. The palace has a Blue, Green and Gold room, these contain many old paintings and several pieces of antique furniture. Near the Palace is the "Oceanographical Museum and Aquarium of Monaco" which is a very interesting place. I never hear of such a place before, it is an institute devoted to the science of the sea.

About the only way we did not travel from Cannes to the Italian border was by aeroplane, and there were no such trips advertised or

perhaps we would have taken that in too. We made the trip by boat along the coast where we had a fine view of the cities and also could see the snow covered Alps while the sun was shining down on us so hot that when we returned home about 7 that evening we were somewhat tanned. The boat trip took us to the Lérins Islands and we made our stop on the Isle of St. Honorat where we visited the old monastery which dates back to the 4th century and contains numerous curiosities such as iron and stone bullets, very ancient statues and etc. On this island is also the ruins of an old castle which is said to date back to the time of Christ, about the only thing worth mentioning of this old place is, as the book says "A narrow staircase with irregular turnings, with 80 steps (all of stone) leads to the floors and platform, from where the view is fine and far reaching along the whole country." Another paper says: "It was in this castle that St. Patrick, the pride of old Erin, studied as a monk. It was he, according to the story, who taught St. Honorat how to drive the snakes from off the island. The man with the Iron Mask, a character in modern fiction was supposed to have spent his days of imprisonment in this same gloomy ruins."

Our next trip was an all day auto ride, on this trip we visited the deserted city of EZE (A.D. 814) To take the description from a poorly translated guide book, which I have not tried to correct, I learn the following: "Eze, perched astride on a steep rock, terminating on a narrow cone, the village overlooks the sea at 1200 feet above its level. On account of its admirable situation as an outlook station, VISIA, AVISUM de Romaines, it was utilized by the Saracens, who constructed a fortress, the ruins of which still remain. The old walls which enclose this picturesque village, have encircled within queer houses, one against the other leaving almost no space between them, queer houses, one against the other narrow vaulted and dark streets (very curious sight.) "I may add that I

found narrow vaulted and dark streets (very curious sight). I found the streets not more than six feet wide although some of the houses are three stories high. Our next stop was at the "Les Gorges Du Loup" which is between two high mountains, the scenery around this place is wonderful. Here we had dinner at a very swell hotel (the kind where a soldier would be satisfied with less silverware and plates and get more to eat, Ha! Ha!) and I hope to show you a picture of the place some day. After dinner we continued our trip up the fine highway and we had to make several loops and pass through some tunnels before we came to the top, here we found the weather quite cold, while in the valleys below, the oranges and lemons were ripening. We next visited the city of Grasse, this city is noted for its perfumery exported all over the world. I understand about 90 per cent of the supply of perfumery comes from Grasse. We were taken through one of the largest factories by a Mademoiselle who told us in French of the process of manufacture as we went along, I must confess that between the six of us there were a good many things which we did not compre, when we entered the show room we were covered with perfume, some fellows still seem like they are a walking advertisement for the factory. From here we turned towards home, passing through the city of Cannes and Nice, then came the end of a perfect day.

The next day we spent in Mentone and one of the Y men took us to the Italian border. We crossed over in to Italy a short distance, now we can add another country to our list. There was nothing of particular interest on the Italian side except the souvenir stands which lined the roadway for perhaps a half mile.

La Turbie and Laghet was next on our program. It was necessary to go up the steep mountain by Cog Train as this is the only way it can be reached except by a long auto road which is out of the way. La Turbie

is a monument and according to the book we learn the following: "It was constructed by the order of Emperor Auguste in the year VII. B. C. in commemoration of his victory, and affirming his domination over the different races along the Alps. This monument is of octagonal shape and enormous proportions. "I will add that we were told that the columns which were around the entire monument were of marble, however for several hundred years people have come from all over France and carried this marble away to build their churches and other fine buildings with. Some of the houses, which surround the monument, have large pieces of the marble in them, so you can see the monument was not very well taken care of. Of Laghet I will quote you another writer who says: "The church and convent were constructed in 1855, on the ruins of a miraculous chapel of the XI century. Every year numerous pilgrimages go to Laghet at fixed dates. Many simple original votive offerings are hung on the walls of the church and galleries of the convent. In the crypt is an old chapel with an ancient statue of the virgin and relics of the St. Fidele." You will notice that in describing all these places they are all Catholic. The first Protestant churches I saw in France were in Cannes and Nice, these churches seem to have been built by English, Scotch and American tourists or those who have their winter homes down there.

This brings my wonderful trip to a close, except that we started out in box (freight cars) and later were given 3rd class French coaches. On our return trip we were accommodated with the German 3rd class kind.

Just a word about the Y.M.C.A.- no doubt you have heard and read mistakes the Y made, who did not make mistakes, especially over here? I could tell of some of their mistakes myself. What I want to tell now is something of the way they entertain the soldiers when they are on leave. They have rented the big casinos where they have the wet canteens, selling coffee, chocolate, cake, sandwiches and ice-cream, dances are

Given almost every afternoon and evening, there are also concerts and shows. The best work they are doing at present, according to my belief, is the excursions they give to the most interesting places and the guides they furnish who explain everything to a person. They have studied their routes and this makes it much more interesting to a fellow. At the Monte Carlo Y there were 28 Y girl workers and a number of men.

I am enclosing two small pictures taken on my trip. I will have a number of pictures later on, just how soon I do not know, at any rate, as soon as I have them finished you shall have a complete set. It is hard to get a good job done of the pictures over here, and they charge so high for the poor work. I have about 150 postal views of the most interesting places I saw and I hope it may be my pleasure to show these to you personally and also tell you more of everything in detail. I am planing to visit Terre Haute after I return to the States (and civil life) and I would like to know if I can count on calling on you to tell you of some of my experiences?

The very latest rumors are that we will be going home soon, if we can depend on these rumors and nothing blocks my path, I may be home within three months. You know before the war was over we did not even think about going home but since then the time has been doubly long. I would like to get home before the summer is over though.

Let me know about your Chicago trip, if you will get to go and when. Yes a person is often dissapointed especially in the little trips he has planned, but is there not about as much pleasure in planning the trip as there is in spending the actual time on the ground?

Now I had not intended to write a book and I will say this is the longest letter I have ever written. Please excuse the typewriter, pen and ink would fill so many more pages that I decided to "pound the keys".

Again thanking you for your good letter, they are so much help to me

and I certinly appreciate them. I trust that I may always have your good friendship and that it will grow stronger.

With the very best wishes for your health and hapiness, believe me to be, your friend,

Bernhard

Cpl. B. M. Golditz,
Co. "C" Hq. Bn.,
General Headquarter,
American Ex. Forces,
A P. O. No. 706

Enclosed are: the small flower from Eze; the large one, an orange blossom from Les Gorges du Loup; the other, a twig from an olive tree near Mentone.

INDIANA ROOM

When the United States entered the great war on April 6, 1917, Terre Haute's military preparations centered about one of the oldest and most respected military organizations in the state, Company B, Second Indiana Infantry. At this time about seven hundred men volunteered their services to the original home company. Material assistance in recruiting and organization was given by the officers and men of Company B to other organizations which were being formed in the city for the purpose of offering their services to the government.

Duty of the guarding bridges was the first work assigned to Company B. The company went to Jeffersonville and later to Camp Shelby, Mississippi. From this date on the history of Company B was the same as that of thousands of other organizations all over the country. The weeks passed into months with the officers and men of Company B in routine duty, making soldiers out of newly drafted men. At no time did the organization lose the spirit and the initiative which had characterized it from its inception twenty years before.

Company H, First Infantry, Indiana National Guard, later the 151st. U. S. Infantry was organized March, 1917, ostensibly as the Fort Harrison Rifles. The company had then a membership of about 65 and a large crowd gathered to witness the ceremony of the first new unit to be organized after war was declared. Recruiting was continued until the company was called into federal service by presidential proclamation on August 5, 1917. McLean School was used as quarters until the company was mobilized with the rest of the Indiana National Guard at Ft. Harrison and later sent to Camp Shelby. When Company H. marched away its 150 enlisted men included

84 boys under 21 years of age, and five over 30 years, the draft limit, a record probably not equalled by that of any other volunteer organization in the whole National Guard of United States. Of the original members of this company who marched away, nine did not return.

Other units organized were: Company A, 113th U. S. Engineers: Machine Gun Company, 152nd Infantry. There were many miscellaneous enlistments in the army, navy or marine corps. It is impossible to state the exact number because voluntary enlistments made in other than the units definitely composed of T. H. and Vigo County boys were not systematically recorded as were enlistments under selective draft. There were 126 men from Vigo County that died in the service.

Student Army training corp. Was organized by the Rose Polytechnic. Members of the class of 1917 were permitted to shorten their period of study in case of desire to enlist. The holidays and vacation periods were eliminated to permit students to continue their studies in order to graduate. In summary, Rose gave to army, navy, and war services of record, 585 men, and trained 400 in vocational work, a total of 985 men.

Scarcely less important than the military achievement of the nation was the financing of the war through the sale of government bonds in the four Liberty Loans and the one Victory Loan. The first Liberty Loan drive in 1917 was oversubscribed by \$110,000 of its \$2,000,000 quota and the amount oversubscribed increased to \$950,000 in the second. In the Victory loan, as the fifth was loan was called, the quota for Vigo County was put at \$4,088,000 and the same general committees took charge of the funds that had done such excellent work in the previous loans and did effective service in

this final campaign.

Thrift and War Saving Stamps also aided the government by securing for it loans from the children. This also encouraged the habit of thrift. When the third Liberty Loan Drive was started, the school children were responsible for \$184,550 of the Third Liberty Loan.

The Vigo County War Fund Association was organized for the purpose of raising not less than \$30,000 per month and this fund was to be used exclusively for war needs and took the place of drives for money for war purposes. This was the most patriotic of all war activities except enlistment for service, and this made it possible for everyone to contribute because the shares were \$1 per month per member. Terre Haute people, of course, made up the greater number.

The Red Cross was organized September 8, 1916. As soon as the chapter was organized an active canvas for members was begun. No records of the exact number of members at any given date has been preserved but after the June drive in 1917, the membership was 6,000 and in 1920 over 20,000. In the campaign of 1917 over \$60,000 was subscribed. The Crawford Fairbank's Home and the Hulman Home were used for work rooms.

The work of the organization was divided into different departments. The Needlework Department was the first to start work. During the year 1917, twenty-four boxes of hospital supplies were made by this department and shipped for war relief. During the year 1918 the chapter made and shipped 26,176 garments of which number the Jr. Red Cross furnished 1,000. Six hundred and thirty garments were made for local hospitals. The Knitting Department produced a total of 15,561 knitted articles. Another department provided comfort kits and furnished 3,259 kits.

Classes were organized for Red Cross instruction in first aid, hygiene, home nursing, and preparation of surgical dressings. The Red Cross did many other things at this time that made the organization invaluable.

The Junior Red Cross was started in September of the next year and through this organization, the children were taught democracy, conservation, generosity, and given an understanding of the meaning of war. Their activities included the making of surgical dressings and hospital supplies, soldiers supplies, making of garments, supplying food, raising money for war funds, studying of history, geography, and economic conditions relative to the war. During the year 1928 the Juniors raised 817 war gardens; 20 pig clubs were formed with 120 members; 2500 children were taught to knit.

The schools aided in the war work by raising funds for the Y. M. C. A., so that houses could be established at the different cantonments and also in France. Their efforts not only increased their patriotism, but also stimulated their ability by putting them on their own resources in raising funds. Parades, patriotic entertainments, lectures, all aided in arousing interest.

The Boy Scouts were active at this time and aided in the Liberty Bond campaigns. For this service 27 Scouts were awarded the war service medals and the St. Stephen's Troop Ten was presented with a beautiful silk flag, the personal gift of the President in recognition of having the highest average of sales of any troop in state of Indiana and second average for any troop in U. S. President Wilson in one of his messages said " Anything that is done or given to increase the war efficiency of the Boy Scouts of America will be a real contribution to the Nation and will help win the war."

United States Boy's Working Reserve was a War Emergency branch of the U. S. Department of Labor under the direction of Council of National Defense. The Purpose of this organization was to furnish a census of the available "boy-power" in United States and to induce idle boys to use their energies when most needed and to reware the industrious boys for their labor and patriotism.

Of all the war activities not one was of more importance or of greater value than that of the Relief of French and Belgian orphans. About 200 French orphans were adopted by citizens of Terre Haute and ten per cent of these were cared for by teachers and pupils of the Terre Haute Public Schools. Many relief stations and orphan asylums were established, but a large per cent of the orphans remained with the, mothers, if they had been spared, and were cared for by means of these contributions.

Tribute should also be paid to many organizations that aided in various ways. The Terre Haute Rotary Club, The Knights of Columbus, Terre Haute Chapter of American War Mother all rendered their services to the cause.

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COLORED SELECTS TO BE ESCORTED BY BIG PARADE

Procession of Military Organizations, City Officials and Colored Citizens Will Go With Men to Train.

July 7 - 1918

Colored people will turn out in force today in joining an official escort of the 182 selects who leave at noon for Camp Dodge, Ia. All colored people are asked to meet at the Court House at 10 o'clock to march with the selects to the train.

Mayor Hunter will head the parade, in which the colored Knights of Pythias, the colored Boy Scouts and other colored organizations will take part. The military organizations of the city, representatives from the police department and city officials will join in the demonstration.

Inducted into service. The selects were inducted into service at 3 o'clock yesterday. All of the men were on hand to receive their instructions excepting a few from each board. It is expected that these men will report in time to leave with the others. In event they are late the alternates will be entrained.

Paul C. Anderson was appointed captain of the men from the county board. Charles Buchner is captain of South Side selects, with Lieuts. William Large, Clarence Hart, John Davis, Charles Garrett, Albert Johnson, Ben Joyner, Eliza Alvis and Clinton Haynes.

Terre Haute selection boards received two calls yesterday for men for various training camps. Calls were received by the boards for limited service men for the quota of 1,000 from the state of Indiana to be entrained for Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., during the three day period beginning Sept. 3. These men will be selected from Class 1C. The South Side board will send 16 registrants, the North Side board will send 26 registrants and the county board will send nine registrants under this call.

Calls were received by the selection boards for general service men for the quota of 2,300 to be entrained from the state of Indiana for Camp Zachary Taylor during the four day period beginning Sept. 3. Of this quota 29 will be furnished by the county board, 58 men by the North Side board and 34 by the South Side board.

The boards announced that questionnaires of the second edition will be sent to registrants beginning Monday.

BIG SENDOFF GIVEN COLORED BOYS AT ARMORY

Enthusiastic Crowd Tenders Farewell Greetings to 182 Selects Who Will Leave Saturday to Begin Training.

Star - Aug 4 - 1918

A large and enthusiastic audience filled the Armory last night and gave the 182 colored selects who will leave for Camp Dodge Saturday afternoon a rousing farewell.

Dr. D. A. Bethea was master of ceremonies and announced a program which began with the singing of a number of patriotic songs by the audience. The Rev. John W. Brown gave the invocation which was followed by the reading of a patriotic poem by Prof. C. F. Stokes, the same being his own composition.

The Rev. George W. Williams of Allen Chapel delivered an address in which he expressed pleasure in the fact that the boys had been called and he urged them to fulfill the expectations of their friends.

War Mothers' Sacrifice.

Mrs. Anna Sims spoke on behalf of the war mothers. She brought out the thought of the sacrifice made by the mothers and the hopes and desires entertained by them. Lindsey Jackson sang a song of his own composition which received generous applause.

Mayor Charles R. Hunter was called upon and was given an ovation. He was introduced as the "best mayor Terre Haute has had."

He assured his hearers that he would go all in his power to see that those left behind should not suffer and he gave them to understand that he would be as proud to march in front of these boys next Saturday afternoon and carry the Stars and Stripes as he has been in performing a like service in all the parades to the train that have been held heretofore.

Negro Dependents' Fund.

The Rev. B. Hillman presented the cause of the Negro Soldiers' Dependents' Fund. This organization has a drive to raise \$500 in the city of Terre Haute and Mayor Hunter stated that he would appoint a committee from his administration to assist in making the drive reach the \$1,000 mark. This announcement was met with prolonged applause.

Sergeant Donaldson, who is home for a few days, spoke for a short while. An orchestra gave a number of selections appropriate to the occasion. Miss Harriet Stuart led the community singing.

At the close a collection was taken to pay the expenses of this and other meetings of a like nature.

COLORED MEN ARE CALLED BY COUNTY SELECTION BOARD

Aug 13 - 1918

The Vigo County Selection Board announced yesterday that the following colored men are to report at the board rooms in the federal building at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of April 28: Henry Winfrey, fireman; Charles Cooper, farmer; Richard Moore, foreman in iron shops, and James Short, coal miner. These men will be sent to Camp Zachary Taylor the next day.

TERRE HAUTE UNIT 1918 TO BE COLOR COMPANY AT BATTALION REVIEW

H Company, First Regiment Infantry, Indiana State Militia, has been ordered to report at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the Post Office, for the trip to Rockville, Ind., where the Terre Haute unit will be Color Company in the battalion review. A Color guard was assigned and drilled last night at the drill at Rose campus.

The companies that will participate in the battalion review at Rockville are E Company, Rockville, Capt. I. R. Strouse; G Company, Greencastle, Capt. W. H. Graham; H Company, Terre Haute, Capt. E. R. Beauchamp; and M Company, Attica, Capt. J. H. Stahl.

Selection of H Company for the honor position was announced by Major Henry G. Hoss. Attica company is substituted in the battalion review for Bloomington, since it is not convenient for the Bloomington unit to make the trip, while Attica is close.

It is expected that Col. William B. Gray of Covington, commanding the First Infantry, and Capt. H. M. Ferguson, adjutant, of Clinton, will be in attendance. Other staff officers of the First Infantry are planning to join the colonel. H Company will bear its flag recently presented by Sergeant F. Wienand.

SANDERS TELLS CLUB OF HEROIC WORK DONE BY COLORED SOLDIERS

Although late and hoarse from a speaking tour to Plimeto and Hymara, Representative Everett Sanders did not disappoint the members of the Vigo County Colored Republican Club at their meeting last night. John Jackson, president of the club, introduced Mr. Sanders to the members.

Mr. Sanders spoke on the work of the war Congress, and the excellent work being done by the colored soldiers in the fight for freedom. He also told of the liberties that had been granted the colored men by the government at Washington.

Several of the members of the club gave brief talks. President Jackson thanked Mr. Sanders for honoring the club by his attendance and told of the good work that was being done by Mr. Sanders. After the meeting cigars were passed and luncheon served.

COLORED MEN HAVE ROUSING FAREWELL

Aug. 15 - 1918

Military Parade and Colored Citizens, Headed by Band, Speed Selects' Departure.

Happy as larks, amid the stirring music of the band, 182 colored selects were given their send-off for Camp Dodge, Iowa, at the Union Station yesterday noon. The men assembled at the boards at 10 o'clock and were escorted to the depot by Mayor Charles R. Hunter, members of the police department, Boy Scouts, and members of the colored Knights of Pythias, besides the multitude of colored friends of the selects.

It was the largest quota of colored registrants that ever has been sent forth upon which they stood and by the Terre Haute selection boards showed in the reading that there was to any training camp, and includes 91 no bar on account of creed or color, men from the North Side, 76 from the South Side and 21 from the County.

Captains Chosen. The captain chosen for the North Side quota was John William Sandifer of 2439 North Seventeenth street, and the lieutenants of the various squads were:

Homer Bass, 2448 Seventh avenue; Lawrence Kader, 2241 Tippecanoe street; James Bell, 1322 Spruce street; John Oliver McNary, 2612 North Eighteenth street; Frank Hatfield, 421 Lafayette avenue; Harrison M. Brazier, 2042 North Twenty-second street; Lorraine Murray, 101 North Third street; Pierce David O'Neil, Providence, Ky.; Owen Mockabee, Evansville, Ind.; Robert Wright, St. Louis, Mo.; Frederick Young, Carneys Point, N. J.

The members of the South Side division had as their captain, Charles Buckner, and the lieutenants of the squads were, William Ram Large, Clarence Hart, John Davis, Charles Garrett, Albert Johnson, Ben Joyner, Eliza Alvis and Clinton Haynes.

Paul C. Anderson of Route B, was made captain of the County division. The lieutenants were Adam Roberts, and Elmer Russell. The alternates used in this division were: Rush Todd, Elmer Joyner and William O. Mound. Beauford Taylor, who failed to report Friday, arrived yesterday from Lima, O., in time to join his squad.

COLORED SOLDIER IS HELD ON CHARGE OF DESERTION

Jan. 29 - 1919

A few hours after the police department received a telegram from Camp Custer, Mich., telling of the desertion of Adron H. Clark, 22 years old, colored, the soldier was arrested at Third and Eagle streets by Detectives Armstrong and Conover and sent to jail charged with being a deserter from the United States Army, and to be held for the federal authorities.

OFFICER DENIES ARMY SHOWS RACE FEELING

Colored Lieutenant Tells Terre Haute Meeting Reported Statement Is Incorrect.

Jan 6 - 1919

Colored soldiers at the army hospital at West Baden receive the same treatment, and are shown the same courtesy as white soldiers was the declaration of Lieutenant Murphy at a meeting in the Odd Fellows Hall, Sixteenth street and Wabash avenue yesterday afternoon. Lieutenant Murphy, a former soldier in a colored regiment of the Regular Army, earned his commission in the world war. He said there was no race feeling in the service.

The meeting was called to discuss race conditions. Lieutenant Murphy came to Terre Haute when attention of the Red Cross was called to a published statement credited to Sergeant Booker, a Terre Haute colored soldier. According to Booker the colored wounded returned to West Baden were segregated and did not receive the same treatment given white soldiers.

Rogers Untrue Interview.

Lieutenant Murphy denied every item of the Booker statement. He expressed regret that such an interview should have been printed since it may result in harm, even though untrue. He explained that the wearing of the uniform has given some the "bug head."

The Rev. B. Hillman, John E. Roundtree, Charles Fox, president of the State Federation of Labor, and William Mitch, secretary of the United Mine Workers, District No. 11, were speakers. Mr. Fox assured the people that if any local refused to accept colored men, that such local was not in harmony with the State Federation of Labor.

He urged the colored men to join the labor movement and read the platform of the labor movement upon which they stood and showed in the reading that there was no bar on account of creed or color. He admitted that there were some locals that did refuse to accept colored men, but that there was a way to reach such bodies.

Mr. Mitch said that if any local would not accept colored men that he did not blame them for "scabbing." Resolutions referring these matters to the Society for the Advancement of Colored People were read and approved.

SPEAKER TELLS PART OF COLORED MEN IN WAR

Home Coming Meeting at Booker T. Washington School Honors Soldiers. Feb 17 - 1919

Star

The part that the colored American has played in all the wars between the time of Washington and the time of Wilson was recited yesterday afternoon by Dr. Edward L. Gilbom of Columbus, O., in an address at a home coming mass meeting at the Booker T. Washington school. Dr. Gilbom declared that the negro was 100 per cent American and that this fact had not been questioned during the time when pro-Germanism was feared from every hand.

The speaker called attention to the fact that the colored race's undoubted loyalty had led to the placing of colored soldiers around the White House and of a colored cook in the White House kitchen. He said that while at the beginning of the war it had not been thought that negro soldiers would be needed, the time had come when their services were well made good.

Colored Men Do Their Part

In telling of the negro's part in wars of the past, the speaker declared that colored men had been among the first killed in each of them.

"Although he has been denied rights in civil life," said Dr. Gilbom, "the colored man has been determined to do his best, and to trust in the fair-minded American people to aid him in getting his rights."

He advised the returned soldiers to be as good citizens as they had been soldiers, and counseled them not to frequent questionable resorts.

"Keep the name that you have won," he said.

Edward Rochel, a discharged soldier of Terre Haute, presided at the meeting, which was arranged by the Civic League, of which Dr. D. A. Bethea is president. The meeting was enlivened by singing of school children, led by Prof. S. W. Stewart.

The 70 colored registrants of the South Side Board who leave for Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia., at 12:05 p. m. Saturday, Aug. 24, have been called for induction into service at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, Aug. 23. 8-29-1918

The North Side Selection Board announced yesterday that the 91 colored

8-29-1918 3102
selects who are to be entrained to Camp Dodge, Ia., on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, will report at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon at the board.

182 COLORED SELECTS LEAVE

Mayor Heads Parade To the Depot

Terre Haute and Vigo co. at noon Saturday entrained 182 colored selects for Camp Dodge, Ia.

This is the largest number of colored selects to leave here at any one time.

Mayor Hunter headed the parade to the depot. Following the chief executive of the city were the colored Knights of Pythias and other colored organizations.

Paul C. Anderson was captain of the county selects. Charles Buchner was captain of the south side selects, with Lieuts. William Large, Clarence Hart, John Davis, Charles Garrett, Albert Johnson, Ben Joyner, Elzah Alvis and Clinton Haynes.

John William Sandifer, an experienced drill master of the colored K. of P., was captain of the north side selects. His lieutenants were L. Murray, Kader Lawrence, James Bell, John O. Nara, Frank Hatfield, Fred Young, Homer Bass, J. O'Neill, Harrison M. Frazier, Owen Mockadee and Robert Wright.

Saturday morning, the colored selects were taken to the Chamber of Commerce, where they were addressed by Rev. Williams, a colored pastor; Rev. John E. Sulger of St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Father Ryan of St. Mary-of-the-Woods and Lieut. Ronald Lammers.

The colored people of the city have royally entertained their sons by receptions and dances before their departure.

The rain did not lessen the spirit of the colored selects. In spite of the rain, the colored selects marched to the train singing and telling their friends that they would get the Kaiser sure.

A lunch and fruit were put on the train by the draft boards. When the selects get into Chicago they will be attached to a special train filled with colored selects.

The colored boy scouts and a colored band accompanied the selects to the train. The selects are splendid types of colored fighters and were eager to get into the fight.

WORLD WAR I

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

- on both sides

The 11th hour

Community Affairs File

Wars (WU) ~~By Dorothy Clark~~

Is NOV 10 1985

News of Armistice speeded through trenches —

The joyful news of the end of hostilities in World War I was delivered to each division by telegram Nov. 11, 1918, according to the "History of the Seventh Division."

All infantry movement ceased as word of the armistice was passed along the line. The artillery, however, continued up to the last minute.

And so the end of the Great War came at the 11th hour in a last, furious burst of artillery fire from both sides.

The front lines were patrolled to prevent fraternization with the enemy. Only those caring for the wounded or burying the dead were allowed ahead of the line. The enemy made efforts to fraternize with the American soldiers, hoping for a hot meal or a good smoke. But

Historically speaking



Clark is Vigo County's official historian and formerly worked for The Terre Haute Tribune.

By Dorothy Clark
Special to The Tribune-Star

the front line stood firm.

On the evening of Nov. 11, the American front was absolutely quiet. Small groups of men talked quietly while sentries stood their posts. Across "No Man's Land" the

enemy held a giant celebration along his entire front.

The night was lighted by German pyrotechnics. Sounds of pistols, Boche songs and revelry interspersed with bugle calls. One might have thought the Germans had won the war. The American troops stood quietly to the guns as ordered.

In the few days after the armistice, gas masks and helmets were laid aside, baths and new clothing were provided as soon as possible, and miles of telephone wire were recovered.

As the troops moved in from the woods, trenches and foxholes, they had to provide better shelter in shell-torn towns to avoid the hazards of falling walls, etc. Mud was everywhere as prisoners of war trailed in to be fed, clothed and

sent on. Entertainments were provided to help keep up morale during the shortage of food and other comforts.

The Germans abandoned war material of all kinds. Included were 3 million gas and high-explosive shells, food, forage, Russian prisoners, airplanes, several thousand stoves, warehouses full of medicines, tanks, artillery pieces, thousands of machine guns — everything from 250,000 boxes of matches to 400 tons of sauerkraut, and from libraries of military textbooks to barrels of wine and liquors. Lists had to be made of everything.

Of the 4.7 million men who served in World War I, the "war to end all wars," fewer than 300,000 are still living. About 116,000 died in combat.

Community Affairs File

Vigo County Public Library

Returning veterans got \$60, their uniform and a handshake or two when they got off the boat. By the time a commemorative stamp from the Postal Service will be issued in 1986, there will be fewer than 100,000 WWI vets alive to enjoy it.

Average age of the men is over 85. Their organization, Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., a private non-profit organization based in Alexandria, Va., was founded in Cleveland in 1949, chartered by Congress in 1958, and grew as members sought to keep their identity in a world full of veterans of other wars.

Each year the group has pushed for a bill that would provide monthly pensions of up to \$150 to

the old vets, but each year legislation dies in the House Veteran Affairs Committee.

Most of the men still active in the World War I organization believe the pension bill doesn't have a chance. They can't understand why pensions have been granted for vets of all other wars but never for the doughboys of the Great War. Veterans of the Civil War and Spanish American War got land grants, and post-WWI vets have the GI Bill of Rights. The men feel cheated.

The former doughboys pushed for the GI Bill, and it was passed by them. They were thinking about the vets who followed them, but nobody thought about the World War I men.

War was declared on April 6, 1917, and the Wabash Valley responded

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World War I Community Affairs File Clark, Dorothy

War was declared against Germany on April 6, 1917, and what was to be called World War I involved some four million men. All communities responded with patriotic sermons, rallies and parades.

Clay County staged a gigantic preparedness parade on Tuesday evening, April 17, 1917, and showed their loyalty to the cause.

At 7:40 p.m., Chief Todd of the Fire Department, dressed in his regular army uniform and riding a prancing steed, sounded the bugle call to arms, and the largest demonstration ever held in Clay County (up to that time) started its line of march.

First came "Uncle Sam" and "Miss Indiana" and a living picture of the famous old war painting "The Spirit of '76."

A platoon of police and city officials was followed by the Brazil Concert Band.

Twenty-five U.S. postal employees, captained by Logan McMillan, made a good showing.

A platoon of U.S. Army, Navy and Marines recruiting officers added a military touch to the parade.

Then came the members of Company B, Terre Haute, whose drilling showed the work of months on the Mexican border.

Captain Duddleston's Company H, Fort Harrison Rifles, including 15 Brazil boys, made a creditable showing.

The famous McKinley Drum Corps of Terre Haute, headed the Spanish-American war veterans. This unit was under the command of Major McAuliffe, under whom a majority of the men served in the Spanish-American war mobilization.

These men wore the familiar old blue uniform of olden days and made an inspiring picture.

The Claude Herbert Camp of Spanish-American veterans also had its own drummers.

Dressed in neat white dresses and costumes of army nurses, the Clay County Chapter of the American Red Cross, under the leadership of Miss Abba Lindsay, made an impressive showing in their soldier-like formations.

They were equipped with ambulances and stretchers and appeared ready for field duty.

Next came the Camp Fire Girls, who made a colorful appearance in Indian costumes.

They were followed by a Boy Scout troop in "rough rider" suits, signal flags, etc.

The G.A.R. veterans and women of the Relief Corps rode in decorated automobiles.

The second division was headed by the Harmony Concert Band.

Then came the Knights Templar unit, the Modern Woodmen, uniform rank, carrying their axes, in natty blue uniforms, and the Women's Clubs affiliated with the Red Cross.

The third division was headed by the Deering Band of Clinton.

The Eagles' Drill Team executed a number of military formations down the line of march.

The Vigo Drum Corps, an organization of small boys under adult leaders, drew loud applause, as did the Knights and Ladies Drill Team, dressed in maroon uniforms trimmed with black.

The Turner Band headed the Beta Phi Sigma, boys of military age, the Kappa Alpha Phi, which had already contributed several of its members to the colors, and the Y.M.I.

The Brazil Bankers' Association participated after pledging themselves to help the farmers "win the war".

The fourth division swung into view behind the Bowling Green Band.

The Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias in their military uniforms, were followed by the B.P.O. Elks, the I.O.O.F., and a delegation of the Syrian colony, subjects of Turkey, who pledged their support to their adopted country, the Catholic school children and the Red Men.

Employees of the Crawford & McCrimmon Machine shops and the Wood Turret Lathe Company marched to show their determination to help defeat the Huns.

The fifth division was composed mostly of students from the various school, the DePauw Drum Corps, the High School Cadets under the leadership of Prof. Harold Haney, carrying Springfield rifles, the Junior High School Cadets, the city school trustees, school superintendents, principals and faculty.

More than 600 pupils marched in this unit.

The old martial band, headed by A. S. "Dock" Decker, was a noisy combination and their music at the Court House later was a feature of the evening.

The sixth division was headed by Dr. Oliver, assistant marshal.

The Greencastle Colored Drum Corps headed this division, and the marchers carried large banners which read, "We saved the Flag at San Juan Hill".

The last division included the township delegations and citizens marching and carrying flags.

Following the parade a rousing meeting was held at the Clay County Court House with Judge John M. Rawley presiding.

REFERENCE
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Community Affairs File
Vigo County Public Library

(over)

The bands and drum corps created a din while the Red Cross assembled on the steps to form a background of red and white for the speaker's stand.

Assisted by the Brazil Band, Charles J. Kidd led the huge throng in singing.

Rev. Francis gave a fervent prayer for America and its soldier boys.

The main address of the evening, delivered by Archibald Hall, was described as long but interesting.

He pledged his support to the president even though he opposed him politically.

The Harmony Quartette sang patriotic songs, and the Rev. E. Garfield Johnson closed the meeting with a prayer.

The Drum Corps and buglers remained on the streets until early dawn. Many who participated in this great demonstration lie buried in Flanders Field.

Clay County men killed in action were Robert E. Andrew, Elmer P. Blair, Albert Carmichael, Walter W. Carpenter, Aquilla Day, James M. Duncan, Elvin A. Frost, Claude Griffy and Edwin Shonk.

Those who died of wounds were Clifford H. Alsip, Thomas L. Bussing, Fred W. Dierdorf, Edward W. Walton and William G. Widener.

Diseases killed several of the soldiers including Gladys Bandy, William Brown, Clarence Byers, Harry E. Cooksey, John Daugherty, M. Oscar Grigsby, Robert E. Harris, Roy C. Holdefer, James Jenkins, Stanley M. Keith, Jacob Kirchner, Samuel Knipe, Russel McGriff, Roy J. Meyer, Jacob Miller, Harry J. Moore, John Scherb, A. C. Shopmeyer, Farris Smith, A. W. Werremeyer, Harry C. Whaley and John L. Zenor.

The book "Clay County's Answer" contains 900 pictures of those men who enlisted from Clay county in the Great War, 1917-1919.

TERRE HAUTE SOLDIER IS ARMY ENTERTAINER

Charles Layman, Formerly of Hippodrome, Is Touring Among A. E. F. Camps in Germany.

After participating in every major engagement of the American expeditionary forces entertaining the Fritzies with ~~entertainment~~ ^{entertainment} Sergeant Charles B. Layman, Terre Hautean, with Company C, Fifth field battalion, signal



CHARLES B. LAYMAN.

corps, is heading one of the show troupes organized among the soldiers in the army of occupation and providing a series of corking good entertainments for the other American soldiers still in Germany.

This is the latest word received by Mrs. Henry E. Layman, 2045 North Twenty-seventh street, from Sergeant Layman, formerly electrician of the Hippodrome stage crew. Sergeant Layman's battalion was the first of the signal corps to go to France, and was immediately given active service, and participated in all of the more important battles of the American army, including the final blows which broke the Hindenburg line.

Four engagements were played at the Third army headquarters at Coblenz, Germany, and the show is the only one to play return engagements at the officers' club. Other engagements were played on the steamer Dusseldorf, running from Coblenz to Bonn, and at the Masons' club. While at Bonn, Sergeant Layman visited the old home of Beethoven, composer.

All members of the troupe were given an opportunity for a furlough, and Sergeant Layman selected Paris for three days of the time given him. His present station is in Andernach, Germany, with the regular army.

PAY FUNERAL TRIBUTE FOR WORLD WAR VET

Former buddies of the World War and business associates joined with other friends and with relatives Saturday morning in paying a sad but sincere tribute to the memory of a comrade and friend, Charles B. Layman.

Layman died Wednesday morning at the family residence, Terre Haute, R. R. 4. During the World War Layman was a sergeant who saw much overseas service and who was awarded the Victory medal for courage and bravery. In private life he was a member of Stagehands Local No. 49, was for some time a motion picture operator, and was well known, not only in the theaters of Terre Haute, but in the business world in general.

The funeral services were held at the residence Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, and placed on the casket of the war hero was the American flag that he had fought for. This flag was presented to members of the family at the conclusion of the services. The casket couch containing the body of Layman had been taken from the Gillis funeral home to the residence previous to the funeral. Mr. Kern, of the Christian Science church gave the funeral tribute. Burial was in Roselawn Memorial Park.

Surviving Layman are the widow, Myrtle; two sisters, Mrs. Verna Barr and Mrs. Mabel Thomas, both of Terre Haute, and four brothers, Robert of West Terre Haute, and Russell, Lloyd and Clifford, all of Terre Haute.

He was just a perfect coon, that's all. The red vest and big white mouth of Private J. M. Hodge, blackface comedian, sent a ripple of laughter through the audience the minute he stepped upon the stage. He was the hit of the Fifth Signal Battalion show brought to the Anker Theatre from Andernach Saturday night.

A quartette, Sergeant first class H. F. Blanchan, Sergeant R. F. McLoughlin, Private B. S. Curry, and Corporal H. G. Schaffer, also is worthy of special mention. Others in the show were Sergeant first class C. R. Layman, Sergeants C. P. Wallace, and W. G. Walch, Corporals A. G. Vargo, H. N. Butham, and H. H. Witte, and Privates C. J. Dolan, R. G. Kiser, Howard Shaw, W. E. Brown, W. J. Farrell, E. B. Harding, F. N. King, and P. T. Juck. Second Lieutenant S. E. Jordan was officer in charge.

The 310th Field Signal Battalion show went over at the Anker Theater Monday night with such a success that the audience at the close of the performance gave three rousing cheers for the players and success in their tour of the occupied towns in Germany which began Wednesday.

The Quartette, Townsend, Bishop, Boun and Malcolm, songs by Jacobson and violin music by Froling were favorites with the audience.

"You're in Style when you're Wearing a Smile", by Jacobson; "All we got was a Home on the Rhine," by Bishop; "Keep the Home Fires Burning," by Meerse; "Every Little While", by Vogle; "Lookout Mountain", by Malcolm, and "Ja Da", by Townsend, were hits.

Barney Perdue in "Nuff Sed", an exciting slack wire act, was good. French's Jazz Band played up to its usual standard.

Part one was a minstrel show.

INDIAN

REFERENCE
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MARINE BRIGADE AWARDED FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE

Decoration With Palm Bestowed On Gen. James G. Harbord's Command

The 4th American marine brigade, the 30th and 38th infantry regiments, the Lafayette Escadrille, an American battery, several ambulance sections and individual Americans have been awarded the French Croix de Guerre with palm.

The marine brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. James G. Harbord, included the 5th and 6th marine regiments, under Cols. Wendell C. Neville and Albertus W. Callin, and the 6th machine-gun battalion, under Maj. Edward B. Cole. They are cited in the *Journal Officiel* for their immortal exploits at Boursches and the Belleau Wood, June 2 to 13.

The citation recites the story, warmly praising the unit. It tells how, as soon as it reached the line, the brigade broke the enemy attack at an important point and then undertook a series of offensive operations. Their success was due, says the citation, to "the brilliant courage, vigor, dash and tenacity of the men and the activity and energy of the officers, and lastly to the personal action of the chief, Gen. Harbord."

The 30th and 38th Infantries, under Cols. E. L. Butts and M. Alexander, are cited for their share in stopping the German smash on July 15. The 30th, an old regiment, "showed itself faithful to its traditions." It was heavily bombarded and suffered great losses, says the citation, but restored all its positions, taking over 200 prisoners. The 38th was outflanked on both sides for several kilometers, but stuck to its post on the Marne, hurling back an enemy superior in numbers.

The ambulance sections cited are No. 546 (Lieut. Ducasse), 22/525 (Lieut. Bibby), 2/626 (Lieut. Rodocanachi), 529 and 9/629 (Lieut. Cogswell). All these citations tell of heroic evacuations of wounded under heavy enemy shelling.

The Lafayette Escadrille is rewarded for its work in Flanders, when despite the loss of one-third of its effectives, it continued its reconnaissance work and brought down a number of enemy planes.

Battery H, 2nd Battalion, 58rd Regiment of Coast Artillery, under Capt. Gardner, is cited for keeping up fire under a heavy bombardment until all its ammunition was gone.

Also included in the list are two platoons of the 11th Infantry—that under Lieut. John H. Shenkel of Company B, and another under Lieut. C. Benz of Company A. Both distinguished themselves July 1 on Hill 204.

Individuals cited are Lieut. Thomas Hitchcock, pilot, who escaped from Germany, and Pvt. Lewis Kenneth, 372nd Infantry.

Look this over

Brave Sixth Brigade Fights for Democracy

A full account of the victories won by General Hunt's unit — told by the Brigade Sergeant-Major — from the founding of the organization until the occupation of Mayen.

(by Sergeant-Major John Doughan)

When the Third Division was organized at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C. in November 1917, the (Thirtieth) and Thirty-eighth Infantry regiments were assigned to the Sixth Brigade, and from these two regiments the necessary personnel was transferred to the Ninth Machine-gun Battalion to complete the Brigade.

The Brigade left Camp Greene in March 1918 for service overseas, and during the latter days of March and the early part of April sailed from home shores to cast its lot with the A. E. F.

During the period of training, which lasted about one month, the Brigade was billeted in the Chateau Villian area, and remained there until the last days of May, when orders were received to proceed to the Marne Sector.

The Seventh Machine-gun Battalion which arrived at the front a few days before the remainder of the Division was immediately put into action at Chateau Thierry, and there earned the reputation of being without peer in the use of its particular weapon.

The entire Division was placed in position to protect the bridge crossings of the Marne, and as the May offensive had been stopped by the failure to establish a bridgehead at Chateau Thierry, the sector was organized, and the Sixth Brigade took up a position on the South bank of the Marne east of Chateau Thierry in the vicinity of Fossoy and Mezy.

While holding this line and preparing the sector for defense one of the most difficult tasks for our men, a task which seemed impossible, was the sending of patrols across the Marne River to obtain information. This was accomplished on many occasions and valuable information of enemy movements was received. The difficulty in making a crossing can better be appre-

ciated when it is known that the north bank of the river was practically one continuous machine-gun nest, and the least sound on the river was a signal for a torrent of bullets, artillery fire, and a display of pyrotechnics that lit up the entire sector to the extent of turning night into day.

The real test came on the night of the fourteenth and fifteenth of July. The Germans after the halt of their May offensive made extensive preparations for the July operation with which the High Command had promised to bring to a close the world war and the fall of Paris. On the north bank of the river they had assembled eighty-four batteries, and the best divisions of the whole German Army.

At midnight of July fourteenth the preparation fire of the German Batteries was laid down. Within one minute from the landing of the first shell the whole Division area was subjected to the worst bombardment of the war to that time. Every kind of shell known to German ingenuity was used, and it is estimated that the shells were dropping at an average of three yards apart.

The woods in which the support and reserve troops were located became a tangled mass that made passage through them almost impossible.

Bombardment continued throughout the night and at about 4:00 o'clock on the morning of the fifteenth the enemy made an attempted crossing. They were partly successful in that one assault battalion was able to cross. This was either totally destroyed or captured.

It was the belief of the enemy that no human being could stand the fierce bombardment that they had laid down on the sector occupied by the Third Division, and it was their plan to proceed, as they thought, without inter-

mirail, and in the advance out-flank Chateau-Thierry. This they might have accomplished only for one thing, and that was the American Soldier. The orders for the Division were to hold at any cost, and the events of the following days showed how closely those orders were carried out.

The fighting continued throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth and by the seventeenth none except the death and captured Germans remained on the south side of the river.

(Next week the Vesle River and St. Mihiel)

PRICE: Paris and France, 20c.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS NOT ALL YEARNING TO DISCARD KHAKI

Captain in A.E.F. Expresses Surprise at False Views About Doughboy's Ideas on Demobilizing.

By CAMERON MACKENZIE.

When first I saw this American captain, he was switching a lorry train around the junction point of four roads, just north of Fère-en-Tardenois, while the Germans still held the Vesle, and, as everyone knows, the junction point of any four roads was not, in those days, a spot to be sought. Next I encountered him upon the "windward side" of Montaucou, at a time when the enemy still had much wrathful disappointment to vent. A third meeting was in Coblenz, and then, last night, I found him upon his first leave of eight months, in Paris. Here is what he had to say:—

"Isn't it curious what people here in Paris think that the American Army thinks? It is something less than twenty-four hours since I arrived, but from all that I can gather, everyone seems obsessed with the idea that every last American officer and every last doughboy in France to-day, has but the single thought of getting home, of being demobilized, of being released permanently from the army and his uniform, just as speedily as possible. One's friends speak of such a feeling, the newspapers more than hint it, public men offer themselves as champions of the still imprisoned soldiers. From my observation and experience, none of this is sane nor reasonable nor true. I do not believe that the average American officer, certainly up to the rank of lieutenant, nor the average American private is particularly anxious to be shunted immediately out of the service.

Appreciate Their Advantages.

"Why should they be? Take the case of a private. He is clothed, he is fed, he is elaborately and well cared for, and then, in addition, he has, minus any insurance money he may pay, his thirty dollars a month, with his extra 10 per cent. for overseas service. Those thirty dollars, plus—what are they? Pocket money—pocket money and nothing else. Most boys from most American families—and I am not taking the smallest account of what an amazing adventure the Army of Occupation has offered to thousands of them—most American lads in the army have never before enjoyed such incomes that could be freely spent. And none nearly so well as themselves appreciate that fact.

"The feeling here in Paris, the feeling which it appears, must surround even the Peace Conference, coincides with nothing that I met. Of course there are men with wives and children who are eager to be home; of course there are homesick boys; but, merely to take the American Army of Occupation by and large, I am not at all sure that a very high percentage of them do not look forward to the day of demobilization with an actual degree of dread. Anyhow, just at the moment it is ridiculous to hold a picture of several hundred thousand lads who are passionately protesting that the war is over and that they want to get home and resume the lives that they had before the war. The vast majority are not only happier, but infinitely more prosperous than they ever were before. I wish that that thought could in some way be emphasized to the public.

Inured to Conditions.

"In the French army, of which I happen to have been fortunate enough to learn a little, the case is a trifle different, but in the last analysis comes to the same point. I believe that the average poilu has, after more than four years of war, become so inured to his condition of mobilization, has so rearranged his life and living to conform to the circumstances of war, that he, like the usual doughboy, is far from discontented with letting matters, his personal affairs, run on as they are and have been. I believe that to be a soldier has become a habit with an untold number of Frenchmen, and no one willingly demands that a habit shall be changed. But, not pressing that argument, the French army, as I saw it, was altogether as contented with its lot at the moment as the American Expeditionary Force."

The officer who expressed these views knows the American army as few men do; he has lived and fought with it from its early infant days, when the gallant First Division used to lie in the cold and mud beneath the German guns then mounted upon Montsec.

DAY, DECEMBER 7, 1918

WORK OF A.E.F. IS COMMENDED BY CHIEF

Reviewing Army's Prowess, General Pershing Explains How Yanks Smashed Foe's Crack Divisions.

WASHINGTON, Friday.

General Pershing's preliminary report of the activities of the American Army overseas will state up to the capture of Sedan. It says: "When we had cut the enemy's main line of communications nothing but surrender or a disaster could save his army from complete annihilation."

General Pershing summarizes the encounters before March 21, 1918, in which Americans participated as part of their training. On that date the German offensive was launched and the crucial situation called for the prompt use of four United States divisions. The crisis in Picardy forced the postponement of the American occupation of a separate sector. General Pershing proceeds: "On March 28 I placed at the disposal of Marshal Foch all our forces to be used as he might decide. As the German superiority of numbers required prompt action, an agreement was reached at the Abbeville conference on May 2 by which British shipping should transport ten American divisions, and additional British shipping was provided for many divisions for use elsewhere.

"On April 26 the First Division had gone into the line in the Montpelier salient. Tactics were suddenly revolutionized in the change to open warfare, and our men, confident of the results of their training, were eager for the test. On the morning of May 28 this division attacked the German commanding position in its front, taking, with splendid dash, the town of Cantigny and all the other objectives which had been organized and held steadfastly against vicious counter-attacks and a galling artillery fire. Locally this brilliant action had an electric effect on the enemy's morale and also on the enemy's troops were not altogether invincible.

MARNE BRIDGEHEAD HELD.

The German thrust across the Aisne toward Paris immediately followed. General Pershing continues: "The Allies' crisis became equally as grave as that in the Picardy offensive in March. Again every available man was placed at Marshal Foch's disposal and the Third Division, which had just come from preliminary training in the trenches, hurried to the Marne. Its motorized machine-gun battalion preceded the other units and successfully held the bridgehead of the Marne, opposite Chateau-Thierry. The Second Division, which was held in reserve near Mondidier, was sent by motor-trucks, and all other available transport was sent to check the progress of the enemy toward Paris. The Division attacked and retook the town and the railroad station at Buresches and steadily held its ground against the enemy's best Guard divisions.

"In the Battle of Belleau Wood, which followed, our men proved their superiority against the enemy and gained strong tactical positions at a far greater loss to the enemy than to ourselves. On July 1, before the Second Division had been relieved, it captured Vaux with splendid precision. Meanwhile the Second Corps was being organized from four of our Divisions with the British, which were being held back in the training areas or assigned to the second line defenses. Five of the ten divisions had been withdrawn from the British area on June 3 to relieve the divisions in Lorraine and in the Vosges, and two of the Lorraine and Vosges divisions were taken to the Paris area to join the group of American divisions that stood between the city and any further advance that the enemy might take in that direction."

By that time there was a great line of American troop movements to France in full swing and the older divisions could be used freely. The Second Division, which was on the sector east of Rheims, faced a ground assault on July 15. "These troops," General Pershing states, "held their ground unflinchingly." On the right flank four companies out of the 28th Division faced "advancing waves of German infantry." The Third Division held the Marne line opposite Chateau-Thierry against a powerful artillery and infantry attack.

WHAT ONE REGIMENT DID.

General Pershing says: "A single regiment of the Third Division wrote one of the most brilliant pages in the annals of military history in preventing the crossing at certain points on its front, while on either flank the Germans, who had gained a footing, pressed forward. Our men were firing in three directions and met the German attacks with counter-attacks at critical points and succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 600 prisoners." The report states that the Americans launched a great counter-offensive with this movement.

General Pershing's report on the American smash of the Saint-Mihiel sector makes it known officially for the first time to the American public that this brilliantly-executed coup cleared a way for the great effort by the Allied Forces, which eventually resulted in a full victory. It states that forty enemy divisions were used against the Americans along the Meuse and in the Argonne battles, and that between the periods of September 26 and November 6 the American troops took 26,059 prisoners. The report glowingly lauds the French and British troops for valuable assistance which made the American Army's feats possible.—United States Information Bureau.

19 Divisions Sail by June; All Casualty Lists Out

Sailing list excludes regular army divisions — official casualty list by divisions also published — Fourth Corps divisions heavy sufferers.

Advance sailing information received at the Third Division and elsewhere says that Divisions now in the A. E. F., except those with regular army designations, will return home as nearly as possible in the order in which their Division Headquarters arrived in France.

Troops not assigned to combat divisions will be sent home as soon as their services can be dispensed with. Tonnage will be 212,000 in March, 221,000 in April, 248,000 in May, and 270,000 in June.

How they sail

Divisions booked for sailing are: In March: Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Eighty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, and Ninety-first.

In April: Twenty-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Eighty-second, Thirty-fifth, and Forty-second.

In May: Thirty-second, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third, Eightieth, and Seventy-eighth.

In June: Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, Twenty-ninth, and Seventy-ninth.

Casualty lists

Figures recently published showing the number of major casualties in the principal combat Divisions are creating considerable interest, showing as they do the Divisions that were called upon to suffer heaviest.

First Division heads the list with the Third Division a close second. This is somewhat surprising as the men of the Third Division did not reach the front lines until about six months later than the First or Second. Second Division is seventh on the list. This is the Division that is made up of one Brigade of Marines and one Brigade of Doughboys. Twenty-eighth Division is third on the list while the Forty-second is the 9th.

In all, the combat Divisions suffered 57,844 major casualties.

Major Casualties of Combat Divisions

Division	Casualties	Division	Casualties
1st	5,248	91th	1,702
3rd	4,617	82nd	1,592
28th	3,890	90th	1,585
37th	3,639	89th	1,525
32nd	3,213	80th	1,355
4th	2,986	33rd	1,171
2nd	2,965	29th	1,117
26th	2,864	75th	1,025
42nd	2,830	36th	569
5th	2,504	93rd (Negro)	409
79th	2,309	81st	370
27th	2,154	7th	326
77th	2,002	92nd (Negro)	211
30th	1,772	6th	122
35th	1,733	88th	66

Washington publishes totals

Washington, Feb. 26 (RADIO) — Deaths during the war in the American Expeditionary Forces and among troops in the United States from all causes numbered 107,404, according to a War Department announcement made today.

A. E. F. deaths totaled 71,951. Of these, 20,829 resulted from disease, 48,768 from injuries received in battle, and 3,354 from other causes.

Deaths from disease among American troops in the United States totaled 32,737, those from other causes 1,756, making a total of 34,493 who died in the United States.

Figures for the A. E. F. cover the period from April 1, 1917 to February 16, 1919. Figures for home troops cover virtually the same period.

British Casualties

London, Feb. 25 (RADIO) — The approximate number of casualties among all military forces and for all theatres of operations from the beginning of the war have been revised to date as 2,882,954.

Accidental Injuries Admitted to Evacuation Thirty.

Feb. 20. Corporal Donald M. Altkin, Company B, Ninth Machine Gun Battalion sprained left foot descending stairs at Niedermendig.

Private Tilden R. Sutherland, Company A, Thirty-eighth Infantry, sprain, left hand.

Private Joseph Ciochowski, Company N, Fifty-eighth Infantry, laceration scalp and right hand, also fracture of right ulna.

Private Charles Sikoff, Battery B, Sixteenth Field Artillery, simple fracture of both bones, right leg.

Sergeant Charles M. Standard, Company K, Thirty-ninth Infantry, sprain, left knee.

Wagoner James Zima, Supply Company, Forty-seventh Infantry, sprain, back and leg.

Feb. 21. Private Joseph York, Battery C, Seventy-sixth Field Artillery, fracture right arm.

Feb. 22. Mechanic Bert H. Price, Company A, Seventh Machine Gun Battalion, multiple gun shot wounds, right arm, received in a duel with Corporal Solongon.

Corporal Solongon, Company A, Seventh Machine Gun Battalion, gun shot wounds right side of head, received in a duel with Mechanic Bert H. Price.

Feb. 23. Mechanic Calvin J. Allen, Battery C, Seventy-sixth Field Artillery, gun shot wound, head, result of a duel at Thür.

Private Summe Blanchard, Company E, Thirty-eighth Infantry, fracture of the left ulna.

Feb. 24. Sergeant Clifford H. Meyers, Company B, Thirtieth Infantry, gun shot right knee, by a comrade, at Mayen.

Private James H. Stoddard, Headquarters Company, Twelfth Machine Gun Battalion, fractured right wrist.

Sum this up with the number of casualties when we were sent to the front, that we captured more machine guns than any other division a large number of prisoners, and in all the important titles and figures will help to prove that the 1st Div. did not arrive alone.

all regulars, you don't find their names on the sailing list

5

Summarize to refute

CHATEAU-THIERRY MEMORABLE IN WAR'S HISTORY

TROOPS OF THE THIRD
DIVISION WERE ONLY
AMERICANS WHO
FOUGHT THERE

Chateau-Thierry was the point of the farthest advance of the Germans in their third great offensive during the spring of 1918. The first great offensive was against the English west of St. Quentin, where the Germans advanced over a distance of twenty-five miles in five days. The second advance was against the British west of Armentières, where the enemy advanced approximately twelve miles in three days. These two first offensives threatened the channel ports and were in a measure successful. Two sharp salients were thus created.

In the third offensive, launched in the latter part of May, the Germans advanced from the Chemin des Dames with the intention of reaching the Aisne. The attack proved successful, and they were able to advance across the Aisne, across the Vesle, and down to the Marne. The French lines had broken before a heavy attack, and it remained for American reserves to be thrown into the line to stem the tide of the advance of the enemy toward Paris.

It was at this period in the great war that America entered. Chateau Thierry will go down in the American history as being the place where our troops first met the enemy at a time when the result of the issue had such an important bearing upon the final victory.

Up until this time there is a general impression among the American people that the Marines, which compose one brigade of the Second Division, accomplished the tremendous task of holding the enemy at Chateau Thierry, particularly in the Belleau Woods, but with the Second Division in this defensive action was the 7th Machine Gun

Battalion, the motorized machine gun battalion of the Third Division. This battalion held the bridges in the City of Chateau Thierry from May 31, 1918, until the night of June 4, 1918, and repulsed the strong attacks of the Germans. Neither the Marines nor any part of the Second Division ever fought at Chateau Thierry and up until this time the 7th Machine Gun Battalion was the only American unit that ever fought there. During the Third Battle of the Marne, in July, 1918, the 4th Infantry, Third Division, held the eastern outskirts of the city, the French holding the city itself.

The 7th Machine Gun Battalion, being motorized, traveled overland in small Ford trucks from its training area in the vicinity of Chateau Villain, and reached Chateau Thierry late in the afternoon on the 31st of May. Positions were immediately taken up in that historic city, part of which was already occupied by the enemy. After a thorough reconnaissance each company was given a mission. The general mission was to repulse any attempt of the enemy to advance

(Continued on page 8, column 2)

PLUMBERS
CITY DIRECTOR
807 STAR BLDG.
TERRE HAUTE, IND.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

WASHINGTON

THE UNITED STATES BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

A NATIONAL PROSPECTUS FOR 1918-1919

PERSONNEL.

National Director William E. Hall
Associate Directors H. W. Wells, J. A. VanDis, Charles A. Parcells
Directors of Sections and Subsections—Mr. George A. Deveneau, Dr. George W. Edwards, Mr. Richard Hatton, Mr. E. G. Jenkins, Mr. Charles A. Parcells, Mr. J. A. VanDis, Mr. H. W. Wells, and others to be announced.

ORGANIZATION.

1. Educational Section
2. Field Organization Section
3. Welfare and Supervision Section
4. Industrial Placement Section
5. Information Section

ORGANIZATION BY SECTIONS.

1. *Education*—Mr. Wells, Dr. Edwards, Mr. Deveneau.

The Educational Section shall supervise all educational matters relating to the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve. In cooperation with the Bureau of Education, the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department, the National Board for Vocational Education, and all State organizations of education, it shall promote in the schools agricultural studies and vocational studies, and shall seek to bring to the attention of all school boys of Reserve age the vital importance of their undertaking productive service in the war emergency without interruption of their school training. It shall bring to the educational authorities in the States the necessity for changing school terms and for adjusting school forces to meet the labor demands occasioned by the war; and it shall aid educational authorities to adopt programs that will give to the Nation the services of schoolboys without undue interference in their education and training.

2. *Field Organization*—Mr. Parcells, assisted by ten national field organizers.

The Field Organization Section shall undertake to effect the thorough organization of the Reserve in every one of its State and Territorial divisions. It shall assist the Federal State directors to carry out the national program. It shall keep in constant touch with the actual conditions of State divisions and shall put itself at the service of State directors to strengthen State organizations at the points where these are weak, and shall be responsible for the efficient working of the organized machinery in each State.

(a) *Farm Training Camps, Training Farms, and Farm Supply Camps*—Mr. E. G. Jenkins and assistants.

The subsection of farm training camps, training farms, and farm supply camps shall undertake the organization—in such places as indicate the necessity for their establishment—of central farm training camps and training farms where boys selected from various parts of the State upon a basis of competitive

school standing shall receive an intensive training in the elements of farm practice, in order that the boys so trained may carry the spirit of this finer training and the ideals and standards of our great agricultural schools to their work places in the various States. It shall survey the field to discover where farm supply camps may be of greatest use to farmers; and it shall propose to Federal State directors the establishment of such farm supply camps, shall offer suggestions, and shall learn from its experience as to how to organize the camps and to conduct them successfully. The section will necessarily work in close cooperation with other sections of the organization, notably with the Educational Section and with the Welfare and Supervision Section.

3. *Welfare and Supervision*—Mr. J. A. VanDls and ten district associates.

This section shall undertake the organization of the national program of welfare and supervision for members of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, in assistance to Federal State directors. It shall institute farm inspection, with immediate regard to the living and working conditions on farms where boys of the Reserve are expected to be employed.

It shall constantly bring to the attention of Federal State directors the necessity of active supervision of boys employed; of a thorough inspection of farms and of farm employers; and of such use of the leisure time of the boys as shall best contribute to their morale and to a patriotic devotion to their work.

4. *Industrial Placement*—Name of chief of section and his assistants to be announced.

The Industrial Placement Section shall advise officials of the Reserve who are serving in the employment offices of the United States Employment Service, so far as the work of these officials has to do with the enrollment of boys in the industrial unit of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, and to the placing of them in industry.

It shall necessarily work in close cooperation with the Educational Section of the Reserve.

Through its representatives in the United States employment offices it shall establish an organized system:

(a) To aid the Educational Section of the Reserve to coordinate, in close cooperation with the Employment Service, the vocational schools, continuation schools, corporation schools, and the like, that are necessary to effect the program of the Educational Section of the Reserve.

(b) Wherever practicable to turn boy applicants for work in industry back to their schools for further education and training.

(c) To assign boy applicants only to those jobs for which they are best suited by temperament and training, with liberal regard to the probable effect of the applicant's proposed occupation upon the applicant's career and to the securing of maximum production in the war emergency.

(d) Wherever it is possible, to arrange that boy applicants assigned to work in industry shall, along with their work, undertake a definite course of education and training.

5. *Information*—Name of chief of section and his assistants to be announced.

The Information Section shall concern itself with all phases of publicity connected with the Reserve. Its chief duty is to make the Reserve thoroughly familiar to the people of the United States; to report upon accomplishments; to publish programs and policies; to edit and to issue the Reserve's magazine, *Boy Power*, and such other publications as from time to time the Reserve shall see fit to issue.

It shall promote the pictorial representation of activities of the Reserve, and shall provide for the widest possible use of such pictorial representation.

It shall draw the attention of Federal State directors to the importance of local publicity, and shall arrange for a publicity representative of the Information Section in every State.

NATIONAL POLICIES.

1. A national program to be carried out in every State, with due regard for local conditions and the necessity for local adaptation.

2. *A National Organization*—(a) A field organization which divides the United States into 10 districts with a national field organizer assigned to each district, and to aid State directors to organize the work of any particular district. National field organizers shall act under orders from the chief of section in Washington.

(b) A district organization for welfare and supervision which recognizes the 10 districts mentioned

in (a), whose district officials shall assist the national field organizers with reference to welfare and supervision.

3. *Cooperation with the Employment Offices of the United States Employment Service*—(a) A limited number of Reserve officials shall be detailed to the chief employment offices of the United States Employment Service, to which officials every boy who applies to these employment offices for work shall be referred. Such officials in the chief employment offices shall be paid by the national office. The duties of these officials shall be to refer boys who have not completed their education back to their schools again; or, where such reference is impracticable, to enroll the boys in the industrial unit of the Reserve and to place them upon condition that they shall continue their education and training in connection with a continuation school, a vocational school, a corporation, or other school.

(b) In other than chief employment offices of the United States Employment Service an official shall be placed whose duties shall be precisely the duties of the like official of the chief employment offices.

Reserve officials serving in employment offices other than in chief employment offices shall serve without pay, or shall be furnished and paid by local authorities or from funds available in the treasuries of State Councils of Defense.

4. *The Working Unit*—The national organization shall endeavor to effect in every State such an organization of that State as shall determine a definite working unit upon which the success of the organization must necessarily depend. The standard working unit is the county unit, but in some States it may be possible to discover some other working unit that shall be more efficient for that State. The working unit, whether county or other, shall be framed thoroughly to mobilize boys of Reserve age within the limits of its jurisdiction.

THE NATIONAL PROGRAM.

1. To enroll, train, and supervise every physically fit boy of Reserve age in the United States who conforms to the regulations of the Reserve.

2. To seek to maintain high standards of living and working conditions for all employed members of the Reserve.

3. To recommend to Federal State directors that they secure a minimum standard wage to prevent the possible exploitation of members of the Reserve.

4. To provide a Farm-Craft Course, which shall regard the differences of farm work in the various sections of the United States and so be thoroughly adapted to the needs of every section of the country; to introduce the Farm-Craft Series, so adapted, into every high school of the United States, and into every other school where the introduction shall be found to be feasible, with a recommendation that the course shall become a part of the school curriculum and shall occupy not less than two recitation hours of every week from the 1st of November to the 1st of April following.

The Farm-Craft Series shall be printed at the Government Printing Office in Washington and shall be furnished in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of State divisions, and shall be chargeable to the funds of the national organization. The series shall be loose-leaf and bound with a convenient binder.

5. To secure the cooperation of the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Teachers' Service Bureau of Public Information, the Four-Minute Men, and other agencies that may assist to advertise, to recommend, and to secure the adoption of the Farm-Craft Series into the curriculum of schools.

6. To establish in connection with every State agricultural college, agricultural school, and every other college and school where agriculture is regularly taught, an intensive farm training course for boys selected from the various parts of every State upon some basis of competitive study. This intensive course shall be viewed as a reward of merit for boys who have distinguished themselves in their school work, and particularly in mastering the Farm-Craft Series hereinbefore mentioned.

7. To place in every employment office now recognized or hereafter to be recognized by the United States Employment Service a Junior Counselor who shall have full disposition of all boys of Reserve age who apply to employment offices for work. The Junior Counselor shall be chosen with particular regard to his fitness to deal with youth of Reserve age. He shall in every instance be closely allied to the school system of his State, and shall work in close cooperation with that system in order to secure the continuance

The Boys' Working Reserve Campaign will be boosted Monday and Tuesday by Asa J. Smith of Indianapolis, Ind. State high school Organizer who has been sent to Vigo County and Terre Haute by the State Council of National defense. Mr. Smith has made over 100 speeches in the different counties of the State during the past month.

The enrollment of the boys has already begun and Mr. Blumberg, City Director has been receiving reports of enrollments from various parts of the city.

Cumminication from Indianapolis today brings the information that many medals have been recently rewarded to boys in Gary, Ind. for work they have done in the Steel Mills. Gary is now credited in having the largest number of boys in any city of the state who have been awarded the Bronze gadge, the last report showing 88 boys.

Under the auspices of the Boys' Working Reserve important service has been rendered to the state in regard to the Food Rroduction. In Bartholomew county the boys have harvested beans.; in Jennings county, apples; in LaPorte county, potatoes; in Montgomery county, whear; in Clinton county, tomatoes and fodder; in Noble county, onions; in Washington county, seed corn; and in St. Joseph county, grapes.

151 boys are now enrolled in Terre Haute District of the United States Boys Working Reserve. Of these 33 have enrolled from Wiley High School and 17, from Garfield, and 14, from Normal High. Ohher enrollments have come in from the various City school Principals, Drug stores and Library centers. This is a good start toward the goal aimed at namely 1200, and if every boy now enrolled will bring in ten more, the quota will

be exceeded. The Federal State Director has issued instructions to enrolling officers to designate the first boy to enroll in each district as a Lieutenant, and if that boy or any other boy brings in and instrumental in enrolling 20 other boys, he will be entitled to the Federal Bronze award. Two boys in Terre Haute have gotten more than half the desired number.

City Director Blumberg has received from the Indianapolis headquarters Federal Bronze Awards number 29179 for Leon W. Conley for working at the Standard Wheel Works on government orders. 29118 for David Boyle, farm and railroad work, 29173 for Roger Wilkin of Rose Orphan Home for farm work.

These badges will all be distributed at suitable public occasion in the near future. The boy who receives and wears this badge is the boy designated as a member of the United States Boy Working Reserve, and by this badge all shall know that the wearer is a boy behind a man, behind the man behind the gun. In other words the members of the Boys Working Reserve are helping the producers of the munitions and foods which are necessary to sustain our boys in Kahki at the front.

Uncle Sam has ~~all along~~ felt sure that his Nephews would respond to the call ~~when~~, they appreciated their ~~need~~, and feeling this pride in his ~~Nationman~~ Boys he has issued a National Emblem, or Federal ~~Promse~~ Award which he is ^{giving} ~~issuing~~ to the members of the Working Reserve, in recognition of their fidelity and earnestness ~~of his Family~~. This Award on which is stamped the Great Seal of the United States, is ~~giving~~ ^{given} to those boys who during the past year have worked for three weeks or more, in some productive and essential industry, such as farming, gardening, factory, railroad or construction,.

To boys who enroll and express their willingness to do next year, what they neglected to do this year, will be issued a membership button inscribed with the words, " U&S&Boys Working Reserve" and " Recruit" . These boys will then be entitled to the guidance of the Directors of this movement, in seeking employment.

The National Director is Mr- W&E&Hall at Washington, D.C. The Federal State Director is Mr. Isaac D. Strauss of Indianapolis. The Vigo County Director is Superintendent of Schools, James Probst, and the Director of Terre Haute is Benjamin Blumberg. Every School Teacher in the city is an enrolling officer, and ~~is~~ supplied with enrollment cards. Other who will help boys enroll are the Y.M.C.A. the Post master and the Directors.

The duty to serve country is as high and important as the duty to serve God. And this duty is most prominent in times of stress and danger, such as the present. Men over ~~21~~ 21 do not ask how they shall serve their country. They have been called and answered the call nobly. But the boys or younger men under 21 and over 16, have asked the question, "How can WE serve our land?" They want let us join the army." Many Mothers have said, "Our boys have been given nothing to do. How can our younger sons do their bit?" The answer is given by the United States Department of Labor.

Our soldiers are taken from the ranks of industry, and labor, out of the factories and off of the farms. Their nutriment, clothing and amunition call for an increase in production. Hence Labor authorities have sought out a new Reservoir from which to draw new streams of energy and labor. The younger man between 16 and 21 are able to do a M A N ' S work when put to the test, and hence the U&S&Boys Working Reserve.

All boys of these ages are eligible to enroll. No one is compelled to enroll. Boys who enroll, broaden their opportunities to find employment, and assure their Government, thereby that they are willing to come to the rescue at this time. Boys cannot enroll without their parents consent, in writing. They will not be permitted to take any employment without first obtaining their parental consent, and at all times, the boys in the Working Reserve will be strictly subject to their control of their parents and guardians.

TERRE HAUTE STAR FARM. PAGE.

* * * * *

IS YOUR WAR. PLAN TO WIN."

The application reads as follows:

I WILL FARM FOR FREEDOM.

My country is raising an army of 5,000,000 men. Thousands of patriots will leave the farm to answer the call to colors. Some of them will come from my own family--many will be my neighbors-- all will be my friends. It's going to make things hard down on the farm and sort'a lonesome, too. But I'll do my bit. I'll cultivate just as many acres as I did last year--maybe more. How am I going to do it? Why I'll get a young fellow between 15 and 18 years of age from the United States Boys' Working Reserve. They are going to let him out of school early next spring so he can learn before the weather gets hot--before the work get heavy--when I'll have enough time to teach him.

Uncle Sam is training country boys to be soldiers of war. I am going to train a city boy to be a soldier of the soil. So I am sending my name and address asking that you reserve a splendid young fellow for me between

the ages of 15 and 18 years. I think I'll need him about.....
(State month)

Name.....

Postoffice.....

Rural Route..... County.....

Reference (Give address).....

(Mail this to Isaac D. Straus, U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, State House,
Indianapolis, Indiana.)

Oct. 8, 1918.

TO COUNTY AND CITY DIRECTORS;

SUBJECT: U.S. BOYS' WORKING RESERVE UNIFORMS.

The national uniform for members of the U.S. Boys' Working Reserve has now been adopted and will be immediately available for purchase. The War Industries Board and the Quartermaster's Department have also approved the use of the material for these uniforms. If the War Department is to give military training below the S.A.T.C., we have been assured that this uniform will be officially recognized by them.-

The Sigmund-Eisner Company of Red Bank, New Jersey, have, been made the official outfitters for all uniforms of the Boys' Working Reserve. The price for the entire outfit, as per specifications, found on the accompanying pages, is \$9.75; the wool outfit to be furnished at \$19.75. Prices subject to change after May, 1919. The complete outfit can be obtained at the nearest agency of Sigmund-Eisner Company, but only upon official requisition signed by the Federal State Director and countersigned by the local Reserve officer.

A list of the present agents of this company in Indiana is submitted herewith and the company will establish an agency in any city or town in the state designated by the Federal Director. If no agency exists in your county, you are invited to recommend one.

It is hoped that each Reserve officer will consider himself as a Government inspector to see that uniforms are made according to specification.

In order to be eligible to join the Reserve and to wear the uniform a school boy must be sixteen years of age on or before June 1, 1919; a boy not in school must be sixteen years old at the time of his enrollment.

Remember this is an official uniform and it rests with Reserve officers to protect it and to keep the ideas for which it stands constantly before the boys themselves and the people of their respective communities.

Very truly yours,

Isaac D. Straus,

Federal State Director.

F/G

A Reserve of Man-power for Industries and Farms

Organized under the statutory power of the United States Department of Labor and under the auspices of the State Council of Defense for Indiana

Advisory Committee

L. K. Babcock
George A. Ball
S. Q. Betzer
L. B. Clora
J. G. Collicott
Joseph M. Cravens
Wm. P. Haggood
Fred Hunting
Clarence B. Kessinger
Sol Kiser
W. H. Latta
Rev. Geo. W. MacIntosh
Martin A. Morrison
Meredith Nicholson
E. E. Stacey
Dr. Carl Stoltz
Frank Wilson
Wm. A. Wirt

Boys' Working Reserve, U. S. A.

FOR INDIANA

83 State House : Indianapolis

Office of

FEDERAL STATE DIRECTOR

Isaac D. Straus, Director

C. B. Fritsche, Assistant



Award of Merit

BOY NO. DIVISION NO.

I am glad to receive your name as one of the boys registered in your County in the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve. However, I am exceedingly sorry to note that you have not enrolled and therefore are not entitled to full membership nor to the Federal bronze badge which will be awarded to boys of good character and habits who perform productive service, either in factories, in mills or on farms during the period of the war.

Possibly your parents have objected to your enrollment. Will you not show them this letter, thus assuring them that enrollment in the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve is nothing more than the signifying of your intention to work harder at the job you now have or that you will be available for productive employment at home or as near home as possible, during your school vacation?

I am sure that your parents would do nothing to interfere with your rendering the most patriotic service of which you are capable, nor would they want to deprive you of the "Federal Award" which most assuredly you can earn, provided you secure their consent and take the Oath of Service.

This Oath of Service is nothing more than an affirmation of your allegiance to our wonderful country and is the same oath to which every letter carrier, government clerk and postmaster must subscribe.

Therefore have your parents sign below the following:

"I HEREBY CONSENT TO MY BOY'S ENROLLMENT IN THE BOYS' WORKING RESERVE, U. S. A., FOR NON-MILITARY SERVICE."

WITNESS: _____

Parent or Guardian
Sign Here

Take this letter to your local enrolling officer with request that he forward it to the county director in order that he may add to your Registration Card his signature, thus attesting to the fact that you are a member in good standing of the Boys' Working Reserve.

Cordially yours,

Federal State Director

NOTE—To the Local Enrolling Officer: When this boy presents this letter to you administer the oath to him and acknowledge same in space provided for below.

"I have administered the Oath of Service to the applicant and approve his enrollment."

Date _____

Mail this letter to the County Director at once.

(Enrolling Officer sign here.)

NOTE—To the County Director: Make proper notation on the Registration Card of this boy, certifying to his enrollment, and forward THIS LETTER to the State Director.

I have recorded the enrollment of the boy named herein and ask that a 16-20 membership button be mailed to him at once.

Date _____

(County Director sign here.)

A Reserve of Man-power for Industries and Farms

Organized under the statutory power of the United States Department of Labor and under the auspices of the State Council of Defense for Indiana

Advisory Committee

L. K. Babcock
George A. Ball
S. O. Betzer
L. B. Clore
J. G. Collicott
Joseph M. Cravens
Wm. P. Haggood
Fred Hunting
Clarence B. Kessinger
Sol Kiser
W. H. Latta
Rev. Geo. W. MacIntosh
Martin A. Morrison
Meredith Nicholson
E. E. Stacey
Dr. Carl Stoltz
Frank Wilson
Wm. A. Wirt

Boys' Working Reserve, U. S. A.

FOR INDIANA

83 State House : Indianapolis

Office of
FEDERAL STATE DIRECTOR

Isaac D. Straus, Director
C. B. Fritsche, Assistant



Award of Merit

BOY NO. DIVISION NO.

Enclosed you will find a 16-20 membership button of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, which I send to you with the heartiest congratulations on your becoming one of the great industrial army which will play such an important part in producing the necessary food and supplies to enable Uncle Sam to successfully prosecute this great war.

The U. S. Boys' Working Reserve will be a permanent organization and every boy who enrolls in it will be expected to act white, play fair, work hard, be on the square and measure up to the standard of an M-A-N man.

Really in times like these boys or young men of your age must shoulder responsibilities at home which under ordinary circumstances they would not have to bear until they were about four or five years older. We feel sure that you will exert yourself to the utmost in anything that you undertake and by your example stimulate other boys to do likewise.

If there are any eligible boys in your neighborhood who have not enrolled, one of your first duties will be to personally call at their homes, talk it over with them and their parents, point out the valuable service they can render to both their Country, State and respective families, by enrolling for productive service during the period of the war.

It is a pleasure to make this acknowledgment of your enrollment, and to reassure you that this organization is not for military purposes but for agricultural or industrial service only. This fact we ask you to convey to your acquaintances without exception.

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Federal State Director.

"Every American Boy at Work Opposes German Boy"

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

U. S. BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

WASHINGTON

EDUCATIONAL SECTION

Bulletin No. 3



On Tuesday, November 12, Mr. Herbert Hoover, U.S. Food Administrator, addressed the State Directors of his great Organization in the D.A.R. Building, Washington, D.C., at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Excerpts from Mr. Hoover's speech follow. Their relation to the U.S. Boys' Working Reserve is obvious:

"A Europe with degenerated soils and depleted herds; a Europe with the whole of its population on rations or varying degrees of privation and large numbers who have been under the German heel actually starving."

"CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES WILL CREATE AN ENORMOUSLY INCREASED DEMAND FOR FOOD."

"Of pork products, dairy products and vegetable oils there is a shortage of about three billion pounds."

"Of high protein feeds for dairy animals there is a shortage of about three million tons."

"Later on when ships are available we will need to call upon our people for great sacrifice."

"There are conditions of famine in Europe that will be beyond our power to remedy. There are forty million people in north Russia to whom, I fear, but little access of food can be obtained this winter. . . . I expect the most dreadful results of starvation beyond all human power to allay."

"Someone must stimulate and guide our people in their desire to help in this war against famine. . . . An Organization is now called upon to fight against famine."

"Famine is the mother of anarchy. From the inability of governments to secure food for their people grows revolution and chaos. From a government able to supply their people grows stability of government and the defeat of anarchy. Did we put in on no higher plain than our interests in the protection of our institutions we must bestir ourselves in solution of this problem. There are millions of people now liberated from the German yoke for whose interests we have fought and bled for the last 18 months. We dare not neglect any measure which enables them to return to health, to self-support and to their national life."

The duty to which Mr. Hoover so passionately calls us cannot be met unless the boys of our high schools enroll by the thousand into the U.S. Boys' Working Reserve for food production.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
U. S. BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

WASHINGTON

EDUCATIONAL SECTION

Bulletin No. 4



Statistics for the distribution of urban and rural populations in the United States, including in the "urban" class towns of 2,500 or more population, show:

1880, 29.5 per cent of the population of the United States was urban.

1880, 70.5 per cent of the population of the United States was rural.

1910, 46.3 per cent of the population of the United States was urban.

1910, 53.7 per cent of the population of the United States was rural.

It is to be noted that there is a very positive tendency of the people of the United States to concentrate into urban communities with a consequent decrease in the per capita production of staple food products.

Per capita production of wheat in the United States is indicated in the table that follows:

Year	Population	Average Annual Wheat Production	Annual Per Capita Production
1876-1884	50,156,000	426,922,000 bushels	8.5 bushels
1906-1914	91,972,000	712,474,000 bushels	7.7 bushels

It is to be noted that this table has reference to tendencies and to facts that were operative before the Great War. It is one of the major tasks of the U.S. Boys' Working Reserve to set in motion forces that will check the tendency noted in the tabulation and so profoundly to affect the food supply of the United States and of the world.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
U. S. BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

WASHINGTON

EDUCATIONAL SECTION

Bulletin No. 5

2

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 19, 1918

Mr. H. W. Wells,
Boys' Working Reserve,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Wells:—

The United States must help feed the world and keep millions from starving. But before this can be done there must be food to send. Of course, there cannot be enough food to send unless enough is raised.

To raise enough there must be enough workers. And the boys of this country must help,—not a few of them, but all. The United States Boys' Working Reserve must try to lead the way—a shining example to other boys and to grown-ups. The address of Mr. Hoover to the State Administrators is an indication of the momentous problem which only increased production can solve.

Faithfully yours,

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Educational Division

Ben S. Allen, Director

BULLETIN.

FOR SPEAKERS PRESENTING FEDERAL BRONZE AWARDS.

1. This is the new 1918 model badge being about one-half the size of the badge presented in 1917 and will not carry the service Bar as originally planned. (Note. Boys having the old badge may trade them in for new ones if they so desire.

MEANING.

2. The badge bears on the face of it the great seal of State and the words "U.S.B.W.R." It is a combination medal and membership badge.

It is a reward for service rendered to-wit; 60 days of efficient service in essential and productive industry or 36 days satisfactory work on a farm during the year of 1918. And it indicates that the wearer of it is a duly qualified member of the "U.S.B.W.R."--pledged to industrial patriotism and to lend service to his Government in every emergency.

This badge is presented by you on the behalf of the United States Government through its Department of Labor and Bureau of Working Reserve and war made possible by the co-operation of the Council of National Defense. With the good will and congratulations of President Wilson, Secretary of Labor, Wilson, Federal Director, Hall, and State Director, Straus.

FACTS.

3. There are over 1,000,000 members of the Reserve in the United States. Total enrollment in Indiana is 123,316. Membership in Vigo County is 1,216. In Terre Haute is 939. Quota in Vigo County is 1,550. Verified reports of Service show 4,333 Indiana boys grew enough food last summer to feed 13,500 soldiers for one year and that 1,732 boys in the industrial unit earned \$365,000. Reports are incomplete because over 17,000 boys failed to send in their verified reports which should be done at once.

UNIFORMS.

4. The U.S. Department of Labor has adopted a uniform which has been sanctioned by the U.S. War Department. This uniform will closely resemble the regulation army uniform except that the coat will have a roll collar and the collar ornament will bear the letters "U.S.B.W.R." and the shirt will have "U.S.B.W.R." sewed on the pockets in red silk. These uniforms will be sold to the boys at Government prices at an early date.

IMPORTANT.

5. Boys who already have Federal Bronze Awards which they received in 1917 are entitled to Service Chevrons for work done in 1918. These will be distributed at late date.

United States Boys' Working Reserve

Oath of Service

I, Francis J. Fay
do solemnly swear (swear or affirm) that I will support and
defend the Constitution of the United States
against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I
will bear true faith and allegiance to the same;
that I take this obligation freely, without any
mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that
I will well and faithfully discharge the duties
which I am about to assume.

Francis J. Fay.
(Signature)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th
day of April A. D. 1918

W. W. Archibald.
(ENROLLING OFFICER)

U. S. BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

Memo for Federal State Directors, County Directors and Directors of Publicity. It is suggested that certain newspapers ~~may~~ may publish the following verses which may assist in keeping the Reserve before the public.

HAVE WE KEPT FAITH?

By

RICHARD HATTON,
U.S. Boys' Working Reserve.

When the last great victory's recorded,
When the Hun is driven to his lair;
When the last bit of hate we have hoarded
Flies free on the wings of the air;
When the guns are silent and rusting,
When we are free from battle's alarms,
When our brothers return from the fighting,
Will WE have kept faith on the farms?

When nations rebuild tomorrow
And cry for the strength to build,
When out of the welter of sorrow
We emerge with the souls of the killed
In shadowy column before us
To guide with beckoning arms,
Can we prove we have done our utmost?
Will WE have kept faith on the farms?

Leading
all marked

UNITED STATES BOYS WORKING RESERVE
TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Boys Mailing List.

January 1, 1918.

Raymond Austin.....2130 Liberty Ave.
M. F. Adams.....Seymour Ind.
Louis Apman.....1031 N. 13th.

Wm. Bartholomew.....127 Van Buren St.-----New-3758L
James Buell.....1414 So. 16th St.-----
Harry D. Bidle.....444 So. 16th St.-----Old-5432
Jack D. Bell.....2020 No. 7th St.-----New-3158-J
Roy Butler.....220 Cruft St. -----Old-2296
C. A. Baldrige.....1630 Lafayette Ave.-----New-2718-J
Harry A. Bear.....116 No. 22nd St.-----New-414-L
James R. Benham.....654 8th Ave.
Rochford Bain.....214 N. 12th St.
Duncan Baker.....1019 7th Ave.
Fred Banks.....2442 3rd Ave.-----Old-4999

Myron Leon Conley.....1656 6th Ave.
Altie Clingenpeel.....733 So. 2nd. St.
Roy K. Clift.....1513 Wabash Ave.-----New-486
William V. Cahill.....433 So. 17th St.-----Old-4225
Donald Caldwell.....440 Sol 17th St.-----New-3532
Neil Cantrell.....R. R. #B. T. H. I. -----New-2912-R

Willis Driskell.....1715 N. 5th St.
Earl Driskell1715 N. 5th St.-----New-3583
Howard Denges.....327 So. 14th St.
Earl Davis.....1412 So. 1st St.
Howard Davenport.....1543 2nd. Ave-----New-4536-X

F. L. Evinger.....2906 No. 11th St.-----Old-2214

Elmer M. Fischer.....624 N. 12th St.
Walter Clifford Feiler.....1521 S. 16th St.
Earl Fuerstenberger.....406 S. 17th St.-----New-2831-J
George Fuerstenberger.....24 N. 12th St.
Raymond Fitterer.....2237 N. 12th St.-----New-4765-X

Harry Gordon.....335 So. 17th St.-----Old-3502
Martin Van Giles.....1667 Locust St.-----Old-1550
Walter Adam Giles.....1667 Locust St.-----Old-1550
Mark Gantz.....1430 Poplar St.-----New-4099
Raymond Gammie.....512 So. 5th St. -----New-1990-R

Palmer E. Hodges.....1556 Third Ave.-----Old-4662
Holland Carlyle.....919 So. 17th St.-----
Eugene Hays.....418 So. 17th St.-----Old-2250
Richard Horrall Hager.....Tuller Hotel
Anton H. Hill.....625 Beech St.-----Old-4483.
Ed. Hoffman.....1109 N. 6th St.-----Old-3746
Ed. Hirschman.....1200 So. 2nd. St. -----New-201

Paul L. Hays.....1525 Oak St.-----New-1998-R
David R. Hornung.....529 So. 17th St.
R. K. Hartsock.....1031 Maple Ave.-----Old-5616

Edward Jones.....710 So. Center St.-----Old-1402
Glen Jones.....25th and Hulman Sts.-----New-2911X
Charles Jobe.....316 So. 16th. St.
Harold Johnson.....2027 N. 12th St. -----New 1516-L

#2.

January 1 1918.

MAILING LIST.

BOYS.

UNITED STATES BOYS WORKING RESERVE.
TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Walter E. Kuhlman.....121 N. 6th St. -----New 4345; Old-4102
Raymond Kearns.....1421 S. Center St.
Herman Klatte.....R.R.#F. Box#26.
Harold Keaton.....Willow St.
J. Wallace Kinser.....1312 2nd Ave.
Daniel D. Lynch.....56 S. 12th St.-----New-1545
Percy E. Lauher.....2208 N. 14th St.-----4946
R. W. Lafollette.....1803 N. 3rd St.-----Old-1797
Maurice R. Losier.....2032 N. 8th St.-----New-3089
Louis R. Leek Jr.....2012 1st Ave.-----Old-5488
Rudolph Lundborg.....309 Worhees St.
Ben F. Liggett.....1497 Third Ave.-----Old-4662
Walter J. La Forge.....1307 Grand Ave.

R. H. Moore.....1937 N. 12th St.-----New-1962-X
H. Robert Mosely.....-----New-4029-L
Paul Mosier.....208 N. 12th St.
Bruce Michael.....416 N. 4th St. -----Old-3394
Ernest Myers.....2716 Thompson-----
Clifford Moon.....504 Mulberry St.
Shuter W. Marlatt.....1401 N. 4th St.-----New-4117-J
William E. Madison.....238 S. 9th St. -----Old-2178

Wm. McPheters.....Motor R. R. #A.
Fred L. McNamara.....1326 S. 4th St.-----Old-2923
Verner McKenzie.....2426 5th Ave.
J. S. Norton.....511 S. 8th St. W. T. H.

Albert Orth.....R.R. #A.-----Old-118
Victor L. O'Donnell.....1516 Walnut St.-----2972

Norbert Pfeifer.....525 S. 6th St.-----New-1061
Sterling H. Pittman.....111 Adams St. Edgewood.
Wayne Pitzer.....1425 Ohio St.
Gerhardt C. Price.....1636 Locust St.-----Old-2574
James Phillips.....399 Gilbert Ave.

Richard M. Roehm.....1466 S. 8th St.-----New-3264
H. Wayne Richardson.....2045 N. 9th St.-----
Herbert F. Richardson.....1816 N. 11th St.
Ralph R. Reynolds.....2027 N. 6th At.
Harold E. Risher.....1718 N. 9th St.-----New-2713-X
James Roach.....737 S. 8th St. -----New 2392
Albert B. Richardt.....1606 College Ave.-----Old-3716
John Taller Royce.....Davis Gardens.....No -2389
Max W. Ruckes.....1013 Maple Ave. -----New-3228
Ottis Russell.....2213 Tippecanoe Ave.
Luther H. Roberts.....2116 Chestnut St. -----1100

Fred H. Sieck.....1415 S. 4th St. -----New-3945
 Paul Sykes.....1510 S. 6th St. -----New-2081-J
 Dwight Spencer.....1634 N. 9th St.-----New 1747-L
 Albert Standau.....1107 Wabash Ave.-----New- 652
 Robert Stephens.....1453 S. 7th St.
 Leo Sherwood.....1426 N. 7th St.
 Chas. E. Smith.....1319 3rd Ave.-----New-3377
 George Smith.....1601 College Ave.
 Warren E. Shaffer.....1231 S. 25th St.
 Fred Schroeder.....713 Indiana Ave.
 R. C. Stockmaster.....1428 Grand Ave.-----New-4662-X
 Harry W. Streeter.....534 S. 6th St.-----New-1486
 Wm. A. Streeter.....534 S. 6th St. " " " "

#3. January 1, 1915. MAILING LIST.
 UNITED STATES BOYS WORKING RESERVE. BOYS.
 THERE HAUTE, IND.

Graham Smith1604 N. 4th St.
 Grenvil Smock.....1710 N. 5th St.
 William I. Spork.....1326 S. 25th St.-----New-1815J
 Fred. H. Sudbrink.....1451 S. 3rd. St.-----New-5070-X
 Herman Slayton.....1547
 Andrew Swanson.....2391 3rd Ave.-----New-3540-X
 Edwin D. Sayre.....2332 N. 10th At.-----New-4046

Fred B. Tetzels.....700 S. 4th St.-----New-1370
 Robert Light & Tilley 4-----4335 S. 17th St.-----New-4503
 Lamm G. Taylor.....1331 S. 7th At.
 Arthur Taylor.....2330 3rd. Ave.-----New 2275-Z

Walter Utz.....424 S. 16th At.-----New-2691-J

Hosea L. Vice.....1341 4th Ave.

2141
 Alonzo Watson.....1015 N. 7th At.-----New-2142
 Wilbur Wilson.....1915 Washington Ave.
 Roger Wilkins.....Rose Orphan Home.
 Harold Wiegler.....329 1/2 Walnut At.
 Theo. Winston.....1933 Spruce. St. -----New-2922-X
 Roy Williams.....1516 S. 16th At.
 Ralph Williamson.....1522 S. 18th St.
 A. G. Wallace.....1930 N. 12 1/2 At. -----New-2371
 J. M. Wilson.....15th & Prairie Ave. -----New-4036
 Arthur J. Wilson.....924 N. 7th St. -----New-3636-R
 Raymond Williams.....1619 S. 4th St.
 Muriel Wilkinson.....2400 Washington Ave. -----Old-1799
 Elmore O. Williams.....2161 N. 16th St. -----Old-3496

FOURTH OF JULY PARADE.

BOY'S WORKING RESERVE WILL MARCH

WATCH DAILY PAPERS FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

UNIFORM { Factory Hands-- Overalls, Shop caps, and some tool.
Farm Hands-- Overalls, Straw hat, and Hoe.

MARSHALLS: James M. Tilley, Prof. John T. Wisely, and D. V. Blair.

Assemble at
Y.M.C.A.

Benj. Blumberg,
City Director.

The State council of Defense is now advocating a movement to establish Farmer Service Camps, the plans for which are in the hands of President G.L. MacIntosh of Wabash and Professor I. Christie of Purdue. This committee is also working out practical plans to provide a Agriculture Teacher for each county to aid in teaching the boys who have enrolled the important rudiments of agriculture.

Mr. Smith the State Organizer will make a speech at the Garfield high school at 1;15 o'clock and will deliver a message of patriotism that will be interesting to the students and also to their parents who will be invited to attend. He will deliver a second speech at 2;30 in the Normal high school auditorium. At 3:15 he will address the students of the Wiley high school and at 4:15 he will speak to the Principals of all the city schools who will assemble at the Wiley high school. This last meeting will be open to the general public and everybody is invited to attend.

Membership of the Boys Working Reserve has been brought up to 500 during the past week by the activity of the five clubs in Terre Haute. These five organizations are engaged in an active driving competing for a beautiful emblazoned shield painted in red , white and blue and in gold. During the first two weeks of the contest the Vocational club were the proud possessors of the banner but during the past week the State enrollment Association carried away the honors and have possessions of the prize. Indications are strong that Wiley will make themselves winner during the next week in order to retrieve their disgrace of the past three weeks. In order to send in this drive the various organizations must be instrumental in bringing new complete enrollments. Each weekly contest ends on Monday at noon. Having enrolled nearly all the boys in the various high schools permission has been granted to them to work among the factories. Mr. Rankin of the Columbian Enameling Mill and Mr. F.W. Richardson of the North Baltimore Glass factory have advised City Director Blumberg that they will be pleased to co-operate with the high school boys along this line.

The employment department of the U.S. Boys Working Reserve during the past week has received a great many requests from Farmers for boys and married men and has also received applications of about 8 boys for jobs on farms. All the applications for boys received by City Director Blumberg and County Director Probst came from counties adjoining Vigo and other parts of the State and indicates that Farmers in the extreme north and extreme south end and along LaFayette and Crawfordsville, Ind. are offering very much better wages than the farmers in this vicinity. Therefore one boy was sent to Posey County where farmers are paying \$30 per month straight time and furnish board , room and washing.

Terre Haute boys who can earn on the way from \$250 to \$320 per day are unwilling to accept work with Farmers who only offer a \$1 a day and board and room without washing, but because they want to do their patriotic duty and comply with the wishes of the Government in increasing the food production are willing to work on the farms for reasonable wages considerable less than city wages. The boys seems to realize that farm work is better for their health and that working on the farm enables them to save their money and also realize benefits of farm cooking.

The Sullivan County Director Maple sent a letter to City Director Blumberg as follows; I have a farmer who wants a married man to move on his place and work for him. Another farmer who will be glad if you can furnish him a good boy. "One good boy located will call for many more." The following Terre Haute boys who have had from one to five years experience on farms have made up their minds to show the farmers that Terre Haute boys can make good.

Carl Black
George D. Lear
Gerald E. Dill 2205 Tippicanoe St.
Bruce Michael, 416 N. 4th
Carl Campbell, West Terre Haute
William Sweeting, West Terre Haute

The Reserve has one boy six feet tall, weight 140 lbs.. who is not afraid of work and knows how to feed, harness and drive horses and wants to work on a farm this summer. He has never had any experience on a farm, but is looking for a farmer who will undertake to teach him. He is 19 years old and ready to go to work at once.

"The Working Reserve will be glad to furnish jobs to boys in factories, but up to the present time none of the Terre Haute factories have made any request for boys.

Ambitious Program For Working Reserve

Reduction in Age Limit With Other Attractive Features in Contemplation.

At the national conference of directors of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, held in Philadelphia at the City Club July 26 and 27, plans were discussed seeking the extension next year of farm training and farm supply camps for high-school boys. It was decided to lower the age limit from sixteen to fifteen years, with a minimum weight requirement of 115 pounds, effective at the option of the national director, William E. Hall.

Members of the reserve are also to have a national uniform with a bronze insignia on the collar, consisting of five letters—"U. S. B. W. R.," and are to be organized into companies for military drill throughout the winter. The plan calls for one unit for each high school where the enrollment justifies.

Co-operation of War Department.

In extending the opportunity for military training to high-school boys enrolled in the United States Boys' Working Reserve, the War Department will lend full co-operation if present plans are consummated.

Dr. C. R. Mann, chairman of the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department, who is responsible for the development of the Student Army Training Corps plan, whereby college students are uniformed, sworn into military service and detailed back to their respective schools to pursue their studies and undergo certain prescribed technical training which increases their value to the army, addressed the conference Friday night. He gave unqualified endorsement to the Boys' Working Reserve and, in pledging the support of the War Department to the movement, said that he hoped to be able to announce very shortly a plan whereby members of the Student Army Training Corps would be detailed to the various high schools to give military training to companies of boys enrolled in the Boys' Working Reserve. He declared that every boy in America over fifteen years old is an integral part of the great war machine and that those in authority in Washington are very much interested in such a combination of plans as will give the boy military training in connection with his school work, coupled with such rudimentary training in agricultural work as will not only make him valuable on the farm, but enable him immediately to apply the disciplinary lessons, the "will to do," the self-control and the "Yankee grit" inculcated through military drill. He praised farm work as a means of improving and building up the physique of Young America and said that any boy who has "the nerve and grit to stick it out on a farm all summer will make a good soldier."

Urges Financial Support.

Lieutenant Governor Frank B. McClain of Pennsylvania said that no State legislature or State council of defense can be too liberal in its financial support of the Boys' Working Reserve. "It is a sane, practical, economically sound proposition and has proven its worth in Pennsylvania. The \$125,000 spent in our State on the boys this summer will yield more in dollars and cents than any appropriation of equal amount spent for any other part of the war program."

Lieutenant Governor McClain is a farmer and has the reputation of feeding more cattle each year than any other farmer in his State. He emphasized the fact that this is no time for a

niggardly policy in the expenditure of public funds, particularly as they aid in the projection of any war program. "Just as success in industrial enterprise today is measured by production, not profits, just so is the expenditure of public funds measured by results, not cost."

This is the message he charged each delegate to carry home to his own State in seeking funds for the greatly enlarged program which is being planned for the Boys' Working Reserve.

Advocates Large Camps.

In relating how Pennsylvania State College at first looked askance at the plans for the military agricultural training camp conducted for 1,200 boys last spring and later became converted to the idea, Dr. E. C. Sparks, president of the institution, stated that "we will do it again next year, whether the war lasts or not, and my one wish is that we have 12,000 boys instead of 1,200. Those people who were in favor of the camp in the beginning were right, and those who were against it were wrong and gladly admit it."

The boys who attended the Pennsylvania camp were housed in tents belonging to the State militia and were uniformed at the expense of the State. At the conclusion of their twelve days' training they were detailed to central supply camps, where in groups of twenty to thirty they were housed together under trained supervision, working on farms within a radius of five or ten miles of the camp. Automobiles carried them to and from the camp.

Educators Co-operate.

Dr. J. George Becht, executive secretary of the Pennsylvania State board of education, stated in emphatic terms that educators everywhere must get behind the Boys' Working Reserve and the men at the head of it, because it carries with it its own educational activity and is in position very largely to reduce the alarming mortality in high-school enrollment resulting from the war. He pointed out that the boy who engages in industrial employment during vacation is loath to give up the high wages he is earning in order to return to school in the fall. On the other hand, the boy who through the influence of the reserve engages in farm work finds himself out of employment just about the time school begins, and fortunately for him the line of least resistance leads directly to the school door, which is exactly where he belongs.

He urged that boys who are members of the reserve be permitted to enroll in special classes organized for speeded-up school work, a curtailed Christmas vacation, and the adoption of any other reasonable plan which will enable boys, without loss of scholarship, to be released early next spring for farm work. "This is a war necessity which calls for the immediate and undivided co-operation of every school man. The Boys' Working Reserve is the best friend the schools have."

Indiana Represented.

The State council of defense of Indiana was represented by C. B. Fritsche, assistant State director, who addressed the conference on the practical side of the military agricultural training camp idea. He emphasized the need for planning ahead on a large scale for next year, when, if the plans for the mobilization of an army of 5,000,000 men materialize, the Boys' Working Reserve will have a burden of most significant and tremendous proportions to shoulder.

Associate National Director H. W. Wells told the delegates that Indiana had probably contributed more toward putting the Boys' Working Reserve on the map than any other organization, and that every once in awhile he felt like saying,

"Thank God for Indiana." He praised the State council of defense, Governor Goodrich, Dr. Horace Ellis and other school men throughout the State for the unreserved support given to the Boys' Working Reserve, which he termed as "one of the most significant movements growing out of the war."

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

STATE HOUSE

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

OFFICE OF
FEDERAL-STATE DIRECTOR

ISAAC D. STRAUS, DIRECTOR
FRED R. FARNAM, ASSISTANT

November 21, 1918.

TO EACH COUNTY AND CITY DIRECTOR:

Dear Sir:-

The prevalence of influenza throughout the state has changed the plans for the awarding of the bronze badges. You should receive in this same mail a package of these badges sufficient to award one to each member named on the accompanying list, as well as leaving a small surplus for your emergency needs.

Should you find other boys in your jurisdiction who are clearly entitled to the award, but whose questionnaire service cards have not been received at this office, will you please see that they receive the badges and that their cards are forwarded to this office? It is our earnest hope that no deserving member shall be overlooked in this distribution.

We make this one important request: Give the winners of these service medals the public recognition they deserve for the important and patriotic service they have rendered. The details of time, place, method, etc., are left to your discretion.

If this office can be of further assistance in formulating the program for your awarding day or in other ways, we shall be glad to help you.

Very truly yours,

Isaac D. Straus

Federal State Director.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

STATE HOUSE

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

OFFICE OF
FEDERAL-STATE DIRECTOR
ISAAC D. STRAUS, DIRECTOR
FRED R. FARNAM, ASSISTANT

THE FIRST RECONSTRUCTION CALL.

The following excellent resolution was adopted November 14th by the Allen County Council of Defense. May it not suggest a similar line of action for your county?

"Whereas, the labors of Indiana members of the boys' working reserve in the summer of 1918 amounted to a grand total of 673,107 working days by 4,323 boys under 21 years and over 16, yielding food enough to feed 13,500 soldiers for one year and showing a total of \$1,111,722 in wages earned; and

Whereas, with the returned peace there has come the urgent need of foods both for the peoples of our allied countries who must face a winter of non-productiveness and await the next summer's harvest;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Allen county council of defense appeals to all members of the boys' working reserve to continue their interest in the producing service of their country and the world; and further that we appeal also to the farmers of this county and the manufacturers to encourage the boys to offer their labor by giving preference to boys wearing the badge of the boys' working reserve in order to pro-

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mote both the "back to the farm" movement among city bred boys and the "stick to the farm" movement among farm bred boys. We urge this effort because after war's ravages it will take extra labor to feed the world and all engaged in food production can be assured that the prices paid will remain high for an indefinite period - certainly for five years before there can be an abiding basis of wages and prices conforming to the basis of the world's new order and situation. We further appeal to all boys between the ages of 16 and 21 to join the boys' working reserve, the applications for which can be obtained at the headquarters of the council of defense room, 304 Utility building on East Wayne street. "

A RESERVE OF MAN-POWER FOR INDUSTRIES AND FARMS

Organized under the United States Department of Labor and Vigo County Council of Defense

County Council of Defense

Earl E. Houck
Frank R. Hale
John L. Crawford
Joseph Mullikin
Thomas Perkins
Mrs. John S. Cox
A. L. Miller

Advisory Committee

John B. Wisely—Elks Lodge
W. M. Leeds—Rotary Club
S. H. McClary—Chamber of Commerce
Robert Prox—Jr. Chamber of Commerce
George S. Wyckoff—Boy Scouts
Mrs. Flora Gulick—Boys Club
Mrs. John R. Crapo—City Schools

U. S. Boy's Working Reserve

District No. 96

BENJAMIN BLUMBERG, CITY DIRECTOR

307 STAR BUILDING

NEW PHONE 600

OLD PHONE 611

JAMES M. TILLEY, ASST. CITY DIRECTOR

64 AND WALNUT STREETS

NEW PHONE 4243

OLD PHONE 5243

TERRE HAUTE, IND.



Award of Merit

December 5 1917

THIS IS TO CERTIFY:

that Leon M. Conley of 1656 Sixth Avenue worked
in the Standard Wheel Works, Automobile wheel department
from January to November 1917, at a time when we were making
Wheels for United States Government, trailers. His work
heel
during this time was satisfactory.

B. B. Smith
FOREMAN

"EVERY AMERICAN BOY AT WORK OPPOSES A GERMAN BOY"

TERRE HAUTE BOYS LIKE FARM COURSE

Good Showing Being Made at
Agricultural Camp. Accord-
ing to Report.

The daily report from the United States Boys' Working Reserve Agricultural Training Camp at Purdue University indicates that the Terre Haute boys are making a good showing. They are in squad number eight in which William Spork of Terre Haute is the captain, and yesterday they began their actual work on the Poultry farm where they inspected chickens and cleaned a poultry house and on Thursday they visited the cattle, sheep and hog farms. Aaron Boderick wrote to City Director Blumberg:

"The instructors are fine men. We swim at 11:00 o'clock in the morning and have exercise from 2 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Easy work. We will send you our pictures in a few days."

Second Camp Announced.

Another agricultural military training camp will be opened at the Purdue University on July 10th. Boys between the ages of 15 and 21 years may enter, providing they are of good character and will pledge themselves to work on a farm at the end of the course. The boys who complete these courses at the Boys' Working Reserve Camp are free to choose their own jobs and if they desire can return to Terre Haute and work on a Vigo County farm or if they desire take positions which the state director will find for them.

The boys who attend these camps are housed in Fraternity houses free of charge and receive their board at regular University boarding houses which are paid by the United States Department of Labor. The only expense required of the boys is that they pay their own carfare, which amounts to \$5.18 from Terre Haute. A Y. M. C. A. man is detailed to look after the moral welfare of the boys and a competent physician is available for them at all times. These camps are indorsed by M. C. Foley, chairman of the State Council of Defense.

The second camp will last until July 24th and only 150 boys will be admitted. Applications must be filed with City Director Blumberg before July 1st.

Upon the recommendation of C. J. Waits it was decided to divide the city into 26 school districts and establish an enrollment office in each school center. These offices will be opened each day enlisting boys between the ages of 16 and 21 years.

Boys Must Pass Examination.

A boy enlisting in the Boys' Working Reserve must go by the following instructions before he is eligible for membership:

(1) That he obtain the consent in writing of his parent or guardian and if employed, the consent of his employer, for the term of the boy's intended vacation.

(2) He must be free from communicable or other diseases, and possess no inherent weakness so as to unfit him for the rigors of farm or his intended occupation, as attested by a physician or physical director, examination to be made according to instruction.

He must subscribe to the oath of allegiance before an enrolling officer. Any person designated by the state or a recognized, affiliated boy organization is deemed an enrolling officer.

In the oath he must support and defend the constitution of the United

States against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

Enrollment Officers Are Appointed.

Enrollment officers for the county were announced yesterday and it is expected that the city officers will be announced the first of the week. The following officers for the townships were appointed:

Fayette—Warner Lowe.
Sugar Creek—Walter Harvey and Thomas Concannon.
Prairie—John Manhart and Paul Wilson.
Prairie Creek—Joseph Thomas and Loren Reed.
Otter Creek—John Boatman and Theodore Haase.
Harrison—Andrew Powers and Horace Hinton.
Honey Creek—Jesse Burnett and Andrew Bye.
Linton—Clifford Davis and B. D. Morland.
Nevins—Charles Nash.
Lost Creek, Lon Lee and Roy Fair.
Riley—Dr. C. M. Dufuy and John Henderson.
Pierston—Nott Harrold and Paul Boston.

West Terre Haute—Frank Miller and T. V. Pruitt.

Tuesday and Wednesday of next week several speakers will be in this district and tell of the work outlined throughout the state. Instructions have been sent to the enrollment officers, telling them of the demands on physicians and that it will be practically impossible to enlist the aid of special physicians for the physical examinations so it will be necessary for each applicant to present a certificate from his family doctor.

where in Minnesota—all these are helping to win the war, just the same as the American soldiers who are learning to throw hand grenades.

Gunpowder will never win a war unless the soldiers have something to eat. Any man or boy who helps to grow and harvest a crop while the war is on, is helping the United States in its big job of feeding the world.

Town boys, everywhere, attention!

Your country needs you.

You are asked to join the boys' working reserve.

You are called upon for non-military service in the fields where crops are being grown.

Watch your home paper and when the recruiting office opens, go and enlist.

Remember that you must be at least 16 and under 21, in good health and free from threatening diseases. You must have the written consent of your parent or guardian. You must take the oath of service and be enrolled, but you will not be a real member of the reserve and have a right to wear the badge until you have "made good" in the work you tackle. You will have to do about three weeks' actual work on the farm before you are a "regular." Then, if you have worked loyally and faithfully during 1917, the local officers will recommend you to the national organization and you will receive the "honorable service" decoration to be attached to the badge you are already wearing.

All sorts of plans are being discussed for physical training after the boys

enlist and before they go to the farm, for putting the boys into camps, for having special instructors and so on.

The message I am trying to deliver herewith, as messenger boy for the State Council of Defense, is that the boys' working reserve is to be organized in every part of Indiana and that boys who are just under the fighting age will have a chance to serve their country. Parents or guardians may revoke enrollment and withdraw the boys from service anytime they see fit.

You have, in a very small nutshell the plan for the boys' working reserve.

No matter how long the war lasts, the farmers will be short of help during the rush seasons. When the drafted men go away, the call for "hands" will be louder than ever before.

In the cities and towns are plenty of strong and capable fellows, practically full grown, but still under fighting age and not yet settled into permanent positions. They are the only reserve workers to be found in the state. Most of them are fairly intelligent. Only a small percentage are downright lazy. The question is, can they be utilized on the farms?

The answer is "Yes," because the reserve is being tried out in several states and the reports are encouraging.

There was a time when every country boy was supposed to be a rugged

VIGO COUNTY READY TO ENROLL YOUNG MEN IN WORKING RESERVE

Executive Committee Announces
Details of Work and Appoints
Township Officers to Conduct
Enrollment.

Following the proclamation of Governor Goodrich designating the week of Aug. 6 to Aug. 12, for the recruiting for the Boys' Working Reserve, Terre Haute citizens appointed an executive committee to handle the Terre Haute and district situation. A committee, composed of Ben Blumberg, C. J. Waits and James Propst, held a meeting yesterday afternoon and started to working details for the enrollment week.

Appeal Is Made to Town Boys To Fall In for Service On Farms and in Workshops

BY GEORGE ADE.

DO YOU know of a boy, somewhere between 16 and 21, husky and of good mind, who understands about the war and wants to help his country win the war?

If so, tell him to get ready to go to the recruiting station and enlist for service. He will not be sent to the trenches. He will not have to drive an ambulance over torn-up battlefields. He won't even hear the big guns.

Just the same he will be serving his country, and for this service he will be awarded a badge of honor which will be worth several times its weight in gold, for it will be evidence that the boy came to the front with manly patriotism when he was needed.

President Wilson at his desk in Washington, the man hammering rivets in a ship yard, the expert mechanic adjusting the parts of an aeroplane, the farmer driving a self-binder some-

young giant and every town boy was a pale and sickly invalid. That was before the public schools went in strong for athletic sports. Nowadays the boy of high school age has learned to play football, basketball or baseball, or all three. He has tried for a track team. He knows the rules for training and prides himself on his good physical condition. If he volunteers to go out on a farm and help get in a crop, he will be a greenhorn regarding some details of the work, but how long will it take him to learn under kindly and sensible direction?

The average town boy, if given a fair chance and not ridden or ridiculed by the young bucks who live

WHIRLWIND SPEAKING CAMPAIGN IS PLANNED FOR ENROLLMENT WEEK

State Council of Defense Sends
Speakers to Vigo to Explain
Necessity of Boys' Working
Reserve.

Enrollment Week for the United States Boys' Working Reserve will be marked by a whirlwind speaking program in Vigo County. Federal Director Isaac D. Straus, of Ligonier, telegraphed to County Director Probst and City Director Waits today that Prof. Howe, president of Butler College, and Prof. Selleck and R. S. Trent will arrive in Terre Haute Tuesday, sent here by the Indiana State Council of National Defense to explain the necessity for the Boys' Working Reserve, its methods of operation and how everybody can help Uncle Sam win this war by means of the BOY.

Committee Arranges Program.

The county executive committee, composed of County Superintendent of Schools Probst, City Superintendent Waits and Benjamin Blumberg, have arranged a program of speeches that will cover the county completely as follows:

Tuesday.

Noon—Professor Howe, Rotary Club; Professor Selleck, North Baltimore Glass Works, 12:30 o'clock; R. S. Trent, Columbian Enamelling Works, 12:40 o'clock.

Afternoon—Professor Howe, Voorhees Park; Professor Selleck, Steeg Park; Mr. Trent, Collett Park, all at 4 p. m.

Night—Professor Howe, Middletown, 7 o'clock; Prairie, 7:45 o'clock; Pimento, 8:30 o'clock; Youngstown, 9 o'clock; Professor Selleck, Lewis, 7 o'clock; Blackhawk, 7:45 o'clock; Riley, 8:20 o'clock; Mr. Trent, Fontanet, 7 o'clock; North Terre Haute, 8 o'clock; and Atherton, 8 o'clock.

Wednesday.

Morning—Professor Howe, Normal, 8:45 o'clock; Professor Selleck and Mr. Trent, Room 44, Court House, 10 o'clock.

Noon—Professor Howe, Standard Wheel Works; Professor Selleck, Root Glass Factory; Mr. Trent, American Drain Tile Co.

Afternoon—All three speakers at motion picture houses.

Night—Professor Howe, West Terre Haute High School, 8 o'clock; Professor Selleck, New Geshe, 7 o'clock; Sandford, 8 o'clock; Mr. Trent, Seelyville, 7 o'clock; Glenn, 8 o'clock.

The morning meeting at the court house Wednesday is of the utmost importance to the people of the city and should be well attended.

WORKING RESERVE CAMPAIGN STARTS

Professor Trent of Indiana University Delivers Six
Addresses.

YOUTHS ANSWER TO CALL

"Drive" Is War Measure Urged
by State as Method to Supply
Labor Market.

The whirlwind campaign of the United States Boys' Working Reserve started in Vigo County yesterday noon when Professor Trent of Indiana University made a speech at 12:30 o'clock to the men at the Columbian Enamel-

ing Works, another at 12:45 o'clock at the Standard Wheel Works and a third address at 1:15 o'clock before the Rotary Club at the Deming Hotel. In these three speeches Professor Trent explained that the war has made this work necessary; that it is the patriotic duty of every boy to enroll under the Department of Labor in this nationwide undertaking, and it is the patriotic duty of every parent to tell their boys to enroll in Uncle Sam's Reserve.

In the evening the campaign outside of Terre Haute was inaugurated by three addresses in the town south of Terre Haute, and two speeches north of the city. Prof. Trent and Benjamin Blumberg visited Prairie, Middletown and Pimento where about 100 men and boys assembled. County Superintendent of Schools Probst and Professor Selleck of Butler College visited North Terre Haute and Fontanet where about 50 men and boys were addressed. The purpose of these meetings were to explain to the farmers, that this enrollment is for the purpose of enabling the Department to supply labor for the farms next spring, and to enable farm boys during their idle seasons to get work in cities or localities where labor is needed.

Campaign Is State-Wide.

This campaign is a part of a statewide propaganda to bring home to the general public that supplying the labor market is as important a war measure as providing soldiers. That the draft will take about 2,000,000 men away from farms, factories and industries which cannot be supplied from immigration or idle labor. Therefore boys under 21 and women will be needed and needed badly this winter and next year.

Professor Howe, president of Butler College, was scheduled to arrive in Terre Haute today to aid in this campaign, but due to unavoidable circumstances was delayed until Wednesday.

Today the plans of the local board of directors of the Boys' Working Reserve have arranged for an address before the Normal chapel at 8:45 o'clock, which will be addressed by Professor Selleck. At 10:00 o'clock there will be a meeting of the enrolling officers of the city and county in room No. 44

in the Court House to which the general public is invited.

During the noon hour, Professor Selleck will make a short address at the Root Glass Factory and the distilleries, and during the evening at West Terre Haute and Ferguson Hill. Other speakers will talk in Seelyville and Coal Bluff.

These speeches are being made under the auspices of the Indiana State Council of National Defense and the Vigo County Council of National Defense at the request of Isaac D. Strouse, who is state director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, which is a branch of the United States Department of Labor.

Similar campaigns are going on all over the state of Indiana. Benjamin Blumberg, local member of the advisory board, has been invited to make a tour of Orange County and French Lick Springs with County Director Bowells on Friday. Professor Wisely will be in Evansville and surrounding territory Wednesday and Thursday. Professor Bogardus of the State Normal will assist in the work elsewhere in the state.

Eastern States Lead in Work.

Many states, such as Massachusetts and New York have organized their United States Boys' Working Reserve a year ago and the government found this method of supplying the deficiency in the labor market so successful that the movement is being pushed in the middle and western states.

It is expected that every boy in the United States will enroll under the federal colors to do their bit toward winning the war, by aiding in food production and keeping our industries going. It is a patriotic duty, but to arouse interest the government supplying bronze buttons which will be awarded to every boy who works for three weeks under this method. Moreover the government proposes to award special recognition to every boy who works as lieutenant to an enrolling officer and brings the

boys in his neighborhood to the headquarters promptly during this enrollment week.

Movement Is Non-Military.

Already a great many responses have been recorded, and it is the intention to finish the enrolling in this state before Saturday. This movement is entirely voluntary, non-compulsory and non-military.

In all of the school buildings in the county the cards for membership to the Boys' Working Reserve can be obtained. These cards must be filled by the parents of the young men eligible for the organization and returned before the week-end.

The reports of County Superintendent Probst and City Superintendent Waits will be made the latter part of the week. They were active yesterday visiting all of the registration places, giving instruction and every detail possible in regard to the great step.

COUNCIL GIVES WARNING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—The State Council of Defense has issued the following:

Enemy alien influence, working in several Indiana counties, is attempting to prevent the successful enrollment of Indiana boys in the United States Boys' Working Reserve. Marion, Hamilton and Hancock counties have been visited within the past week by representatives of the United States Department of Labor and secret agents of the Department of Justice for the purpose of identifying those responsible for the dissemination of this vicious misinformation. Arrests will follow the apprehension of the guilty.

Pro-Kaiser agents are telling parents that the Boys' Reserve is a military organization that has for its purpose the conscription of the youth of the country, who once they are enrolled will be forced into armed service against their will. This is one of the most specious bits of treason the Indiana authorities have uncovered up to this time.

Service is Voluntary.

The Boys' Reserve is first of all an entirely non-militaristic institution. Its sole object is to replace the older men who have been enrolled in the United States army. Service in the organization is purely and entirely voluntary. The request of the parent guarantees the immediate release of the boy worker, without vexatious red tape and delay.

The secret of reduced cost of living is in increased production as much as in the regulation of distribution. Increased production depends directly upon a sufficient force of workers in the field.

What more patriotic duty could the American boy engage in, than assisting in the big task of feeding the army and Uncle Sam's allies by keeping up the supply of laborers in agriculture?

Give the lie to the Kaiser's agents, boys, by enrolling at once!

This is enrollment week in the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

Boys find out what is expected of you, then obey your conscience and your call to duty and enroll now.

BOYS OF TERRE HAUTE KEEP UP GOOD WORK

Registration for Working Reserve
Is Steady But Time Is Ex-
tended Ten Days.

Although all the membership cards for the United States Boys' Working Reserve, showing the number of youths in Terre Haute and vicinity who have enrolled to do their bit toward winning the war by aiding in food production and keeping the in-

dustries going, have not been turned in, yet it is believed that Vigo County has, as in all previous patriotic measures, made an excellent showing. The privilege of enrolling in the working reserve has been extended for a period of ten days.

Benjamin Blumberg, local member of the advisory board, yesterday morning spoke before a large number of boys at French Lick, explaining the nature of the organization and the need for their co-operation, and at noon, in company with Isaac Strauss of Ligonier, Ind., attended a luncheon in Indianapolis of the Indiana Advisory Board of the Boys' Working Reserve.

Government Asks Support.

The government has recently sent out to the men working in behalf of the Boys' Working Reserve a number of letters explaining the vital importance and necessity of furthering the efforts to enlist the aid and co-operation of all the young men of the country who are not of military age. The letter brings out the fact that if the men are willing to give their lives in fighting for their country, the people of the nation ought to be willing to give the services of the young men too young to fight to the all important factor of food production.

Governor Goodrich last week received the following telegram from the President:

"I am very much interested in the movement for the Boys' Working Reserve and am sincerely glad to learn that the movement has been so successful.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Unofficial returns indicate 10,000 Hoosier boys enrolled during the first three days of the campaign.

LEADER OF RESERVE BACK FROM MEETING

Benjamin Blumberg Reports Important Matters Taken Up at Chicago Gathering.

Benjamin Blumberg, city director for the United States Boys' Working Reserve returned yesterday from Chicago where he attended the second annual national convention which was in session Friday and Saturday. Several important matters were considered according to Mr. Blumberg. There were 200 delegates present, representing 41 states. Indiana, with 12 delegates, was the best represented state and reported the largest enrollment.

The convention acted on a number of important resolutions, but final action rests with the Department of Labor. Among these was the recommendation that a Junior Boys' Working Reserve be organized. This organization is to include boys under 16 years of age and the aim is to train them for membership in the Senior Reserve when they have reached the minimum age limit.

Awards to be Made Smaller.

It was also recommended that the awards be made smaller in order to permit the boys winning these medals to wear them at all times. It was also advocated that federal funds to aid in carrying on the work be requested and the matter is to be presented to the proper authorities.

Federal supervisors and superintendents of the boys was recommended. The proposed plan calls for the obtaining of men to be in charge of the boys employed on farms and at various industries. The duties of these supervisors would be to see that the surroundings in which the boys are placed are all they should be. They would further look after the health of the boys and also act as superintendents of the work done to see that it is up to requirements.

Various phases of the reserve work were discussed and speakers told of accomplishments during the past summer. The motto adopted by the con-

vention was "Selected boys for selected industries and selected farms," and plans for furthering the work and creating a greater interest in the movement were discussed.

WILL MOBILIZE 25,000 BOYS FOR ILLINOIS FARMS

Plan to Organize New Supply of Labor by Spring.

Plans were started yesterday to place on Illinois farms next spring 10,000 Chicago boys and 15,000 boys from downstate. Boys between the ages of 16 and 20 will be used in an attempt to overcome the farm labor shortage, which, it is estimated, will amount to 2,000,000 men in 1918.

Burridge D. Butler, federal state director of the Boys' Working reserve of Illinois, an organization under the administration of the department of labor, held his first meeting with his advisory board in the rooms of the state council of defense.

Plan of Organization.

In the plan of organization the following moves are contemplated:

To enlist all available boys of reserve age in school and in occupations having no bearing on the war, and get them on the farms.

To advise farmers that they can get this labor, and that it can be economically and practically employed.

To get the boys in organization this winter.

To get the farmers to agree this winter to take boys, so that when the demand comes, boys will be ready to go at once.

To give the boys some preliminary agricultural training.

To place the boy on the farm when the time comes under proper moral and sanitary conditions.

Results of Experiment.

Mr. Butler quoted the results of the work in the Chicago schools as compiled by Dudley Grant Hays, director of the extension department. Out of 405 boys who turned in reports from farmers to Mr. Hays, only three were marked unsatisfactory. The average monthly wage, with board and room, was \$23.25, and the total earned by the boys was \$28,481.50. Altogether the boys reporting worked 35,460 days.

"The department of labor estimates that there are 2,000,000 boys of working reserve age available in the United States," said Mr. Butler. "There are 18,000 boys in the high and vocational schools of Chicago alone and thousands employed in nonessential industries should be encouraged to go out on farms in 1918."

PRESIDENT CALLS ON YOUTHS "TO DO BIT"

Plan Made for Enrollment In Boys' Working Reserve—Objects of the Organization.

In a letter addressed to the secretary of labor, President Wilson said of the Boys' Working Reserve:

"To give the young men between the ages of 16 and 21 years of age the privilege of spending their spare time in productive enterprise without interrupting their studies in school, while their older brothers are battling in the trenches and on the sea, must greatly increase the means of providing for the forces at the front. It is a high privilege, no less than a patriotic duty, to help support the nation by devoted and intelligent work in this great crisis."

"We need the boys right now," said Ben Blumberg, city director, Saturday. "They must grow into men at once and they must immediately begin to do a man's work. If they are already working they must perfect themselves in their regular duties and become efficient. They must regard their school duties with the utmost seriousness. It is the purpose of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve to help the boys to be useful. It will intelligently place these boys in touch with various tasks which would otherwise be left undone. It enrolls the boys in business-like order and helps them to do the work that must be done. A great demand will come next spring when the farmers will need much additional help. The boys who enroll are not to enter the government employ. They will not give their services for nothing. They will work for private citizens and will be paid good wages. Some boys receive \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day without board. Many receive \$30.00 per month with board. In addition to the pay, the boys who get into the work will have gained the experience of productive life. Furthermore, the government, recognizing the value to its national defense rendered by these boys, awards them a special mark of distinction or 'award of merit,' known as the Federal Bronze Award."

The city director will keep a complete card index file of all the boys who enroll and a duplicate of this file will be kept in Indianapolis. On the card will be registered the boy's age, height, weight, address and name and address of his parent or guardian. On the back of the card will be kept a careful record of the work the boy does.

All requests for boys will be sent to the city director who will in this way be able to help both the employer and the employee.

VIGO BOYS WANTED TO TAKE MEN'S PLACES

Advisory Committee for Working
Reserve Is Appointed by
Defense Council.

Star. Nov. 12 '17

Patriotic boys who are ready to step in and take the places of men called to the Colors from Terre Haute and Vigo County are urged to join the United States Boys' Working Reserve by Ben Blumberg, city director.

About 700 boys, half of the number asked of Terre Haute, have signed as members of the reserve. An additional 250 from Vigo County is wanted. Indiana is asked to furnish 50,000 boys. Sullivan County lads have proven their patriotism and the quota there has been exceeded.

Names Advisory Committee.

The boys' reserve is backed by the Vigo County council of defense and has named an advisory committee to assist in the work. The members and the organizations they represent are: John B. Wisely, Elks' Club; W. M. Leeds, Rotary Club; S. H. McClary, Chamber of Commerce; Robert Prox, Junior Chamber of Commerce; George S. Wyckoff, Boy Scouts; Mrs. Flora Gulick, Boys' Club; Mrs. John R. Crapo, city schools.

The Boys' Working Reserve has been indorsed by the leading thinkers of the country. Recently, in a letter to National Director William E. Hall, Theodore Roosevelt said: "I am glad that you intend to encourage the training of the boys for some essential industry, where they can take the place of a man called to the front. You make the boys feel they are a part of Uncle Sam's team; doing their share in the war. I earnestly wish you every success."

Placing the boys where their services will be of the most benefit to the nation, is the aim of the organization. Under the plan, the boys register and then are assigned to some task near their homes. They will replace men gone to the front and assist in keeping farming and industrial industries keyed up to strength necessary to push the war to a victorious end.

BOYS' WORK LEADER AIDS CAMPAIGN HERE

Asa J. Smith Sent to Vigo County by
State Defense Council to Push
Enrollment.

Star. Nov. 12-1917

The Boys' Working Reserve campaign will be boosted Monday and Tuesday by A. J. Smith of Indianapolis state high school organizer, who has been sent to Vigo county and Terre Haute by the state council of national defense.

The enrollment of the boys has already begun and Mr. Blumberg, city director, has been receiving reports of enrollments from various parts of the city.

Communication from Indianapolis brings the information that many medals have been recently rewarded to boys in Gary, for work they have done in the steel mills. Gary is now credited in having the largest number of boys in any city of the state awarded the bronze badge, the last report showing 88 boys.

Under the auspices of the Boys' Working Reserve, important service has been rendered to the state in food production. In Bartholomew county the boys have harvested beans; in Jennings county, apples; in Laporte county, potatoes; in Montgomery county, wheat; in Clinton county, tomatoes and fodder; in Noble county, onions; in Washington county, seed corn; and in St. Joseph county, grapes.

The state council of defense is now advocating a movement to establish farmer service camps, the plans for which are in the hands of President G. L. MacIntosh, of Wabash, and Professor I. Christie, of Purdue. This committee is also working out practical plans to provide an agriculture teacher for each county to aid in teaching the boys who have enrolled the important rudiments of agriculture.

Mr. Smith, the state organizer, will speak at the Garfield high school Tuesday, at 1:15 o'clock, and will deliver a message of patriotism that will be interesting to the students and also to their parents who will be invited to attend. He will deliver a second speech at 2:30 in the Normal high school auditorium. At 3:15, he will address the students of the Wiley high school and at 4:15 he will speak to the principals of all the city schools and the public at the Wiley high school.

FARM SERVICE CAMPS TO TRAIN VIGO BOYS

Star. Nov. 13-1917

Plan Has Endorsement of U. S. B. W.

R.—State Leader Speaks at Local High Schools.

The state advisory committee of the United States boys' working reserve, at a recent meeting, adopted a resolution endorsing farmers' service camps. The resolution urges canning companies, companies which preserve food, owners of large estates and neighborhood farmers, grouped together, to institute and maintain camps during the coming agricultural season.

One farmers' service camp was conducted by the Columbia Conserve company in Marion county last summer, with marked success, and it is on account of the encouragement derived from this experiment that the committee saw fit to endorse the movement.

Prof. C. I. Christie and Z. N. Smith, of Purdue university, and Prof. H. S. Gruver, of Indianapolis, have been appointed a committee to devise practical plans that will provide agricultural teaching for each county in the state for boys who enroll in the U. S. boys' working reserve. As soon as these plans are made known, J. M. Propst, Vigo county director, and Benj. Blumberg, Terre Haute city director, will confer with County Agent Clinebell on practical steps to be taken to make Terre Haute boys of practical value to Vigo county farmers. There is a notable scarcity of help on the farms in the vicinity of Terre Haute, and this need can be supplied by Terre Haute boys between 16 and 21, if they are given the benefit of practical experience in milking cows, harnessing and driving horses, sorting seed corn and the construction of farm implements.

State High School Organizer Asa J. Smith, of Indianapolis, addressed the pupils of Garfield high school at 1:15 this afternoon. He explained that what the boys' working reserve is asking is not an easy task, but means the hardest of hard work, deprivation and discomfort. But he felt sure that every boy who says he wishes he was

old enough to join the army means what he says. "Every boy who feels hurt over the fact that his parents will not consent to his enlistment may take pleasure in this opportunity offered by his country to do something," he said. "No parent can afford to refuse consent to a boy to join the working reserve, which will keep the boy at home and give him honest employment. And this is just as patriotic as entering an army camp. In fact the army and navy is absolutely and vitally dependent on the production of food, clothing, ammunition and supplies in this country and therefore the working reserve is really a practical and necessary part of our huge army."

WORKING RESERVE CAMPAIGN BEGINS IN SCHOOLS TODAY

State Organizer Asa J. Smith Will
Address Pupils of Three Institutions and Later Talk to
Principals at Wiley High.

The United States Boys' Working Reserve campaign for enrollment of boys between ages of 16 and 21 will be started off in Terre Haute by State High School Organizer Asa J. Smith of Indianapolis, today. Mr. Smith will be in Brazil during the morning, arriving in Terre Haute at noon. He will deliver a stirring address to all the students of Garfield High School at 1:15, which meeting will be open to the parents and friends of the students.

This speech will be of general interest explaining the meaning and purposes of the Working Reserve. At 2:30 Mr. Smith will address the students of the Normal High School on the same subject. At 3:15 he will appear before the student body of Wiley High School and give them his thrilling message of patriotism and service. Also Meets Principals.

There will be a meeting of all the principals of the city schools at Wiley High at 4 o'clock which will be open to the public. At this meeting Mr. Smith will explain at some length the origin of the Boys' Working Reserve, and its relation to the present war, and will show how the movement is beneficial to everybody and as time goes on will become one of our most important civic institutions. The public is cordially invited to attend this meeting.

More than 88 boys have received the Federal bronze award for service in the steel mills of Gary, Ind., and many boys have received awards in other parts of the state for work on farms during the past year. It is estimated that there are about 3,000 boys in Terre Haute, many of whom have done their "bit" and deserve the award issued by the Federal government. Boys cannot obtain this award without enrolling in the Reserve. Next year the regulations will require boys to work for six weeks to earn the badge, but this year only three weeks of work is necessary.

LECTURER EXPLAINS WORK TO PRINCIPALS

A. J. Smith Makes Strong Appeal for Organization of Boys' Working Reserve.

Every public school principal in Terre Haute attended the principal meeting held in Wiley High School last night. A. J. Smith addressed his hearers on the Boys' Working Reserve which was originated in Canada three years ago, and later started in England.

According to Mr. Smith, two million men left farms to work in factories during the first years of the war. This year, two million will leave work to go to war. The idea of the Boys' Working Reserve, Mr. Smith explained, is to fill the place of the men who have gone or who will soon go to the training camps and the battlefields.

Organization is Non-Military.

There is nothing military about the organization; it is a labor bureau. Service is not compulsory and boys may choose the field of their work. Any boy may withdraw from the organization at any time. Mr. Smith explained to the boys of Wiley in a stirring address which he delivered yesterday afternoon to the student body, that they need not fear being tricked into military service through it because when Uncle Sam wants them for anything he can tell them exactly what he wants and get them. The government is not accustomed to obtaining service of any kind from anybody by trickery.

Benjamin Blumberg, Vigo County director, supplied the principals with pamphlets after the talk by Mr. Smith. The principals are going to request the teachers of the public schools to go to each house where boys of the proper age reside and endeavor to enroll them in the Boys' Working Reserve.

RESERVE SHOWS 64 REGISTERED

Medal Presentation Features
Program of Boys' Working
Organization.

TILLEY FIRST TO BE HONORED

Rose Poly Student Devotes Vac-
ation to Essential Productive
Occupation.

Enrollments in the United States Boys Working Reserve number 64. Of these, 28 boys have had agricultural experience, 38 have had industrial experience, 24 are in school and 28 feel that they are able to do heavy work. Ben Blumberg, city director, is much pleased with this showing, but is more especially pleased with the responses from enrolling officers and school teachers who are giving up a great deal of their time to soliciting the enrollments of the boys. Although the teachers already are taxed with their routine work and special war duties, they have undertaken to make a house to house canvass in an effort to make a

complete survey of the man power represented by boys between 16 to 21.

One of the federal bronze awards will be officially presented to Robert Light Tilley at Rose Polytechnic Institute at 11 o'clock today. The presentation will be made just after military drill on the campus. Mr. Tilley will receive award No. 29,342, and it is given to him by the reserve in recognition of his work last summer during vacation on the Vandalia Railroad with the maintenance of way department.

Other Awards to Be Made.

Five other awards will be presented within the week. Richard Roehm will be honored for driving truck in construction of Davis Gardens, and Daniel D. Lynch for work in a railroad store room. Both these boys attend Normal High, and the presentation will be made by Prof. John B. Wisely at the 10:40 a. m. assembly. An award will be presented to Richard Brentlinger, freshman in the Normal Teachers College, for work as freight clerk in the Hulman & Co. warehouse. This presentation will be Monday morning.

The two other awards will be announced later. They are awarded respectively to a student of Wiley High for work on the farm last summer and to a student of Garfield High for work in a bakery.

The government is making these awards to boys who have been engaged in productive and essential industries, and not to boys whose work could as well have been done by girls or women. The policy of the Department of Labor is to follow the rulings of the priorities board, which has determined what industries are entitled to coal, transportation facilities, etc.

Many boys worked hard during the last year in industries and employment which is not considered essential by the government and thus unfortunately have deprived themselves of the right to wear the working reserve medal. However, they will be better guided next year, and can show their willingness to stand by the government by enrolling and wearing the red, white and blue "Doing Our Bit" membership badge.

BOYS' WORK RESERVE GAINS NEW MEMBERS

Enrollment in Terre Haute is
Doubled as Result of
Campaign.

The United Boys' Working Reserve enrollment in Terre Haute, received a powerful impetus by the speeches and work of State High School Organizer Ast J. Smith, who addressed the three high schools, and principals' meeting Tuesday. The net result within 18 hours was the doubling of Terre Haute's enrollment. In the cases of three boys certificates of their work were also placed on file and City Director Blumberg expects within a week or ten days to receive bronze federal awards for these boys.

In canvassing the situation, Mr. Smith discovered that there are about five boys at Normal High, and 25 boys at Garfield High, and 50 at Wiley High, who are entitled to these federal bronze awards. These boys worked in various capacities occupying their spare hours, and vacation periods last summer. Some worked for railroads, some for wholesale houses, some in

factories and some on farms. These boys will receive the award when they have enrolled, obtained their parents consent to membership in the reserve and furnished sufficient proof of their industry.

Many Enrolling Places.

The city director feels confident that with enrolling places open at the Post office, the Y. M. C. A., Ury's Pharmacy on South Third Street, Shuttleworth's

Drug Store on North Eighteenth, West's Drug Store at Lafayette and Maple avenues and Connelley's Drug Store on South Seventh besides the fact that every school teacher in the city is an enrolling officer, and every school house is a permanent enrolling office, Terre Haute will soon overcome its severe handicap. At present Terre Haute has enrolled less than one per cent of its quota, while other cities of 100 per cent enrollment, and some counties a 200 per cent enrollment.

Many persons have inquired of Mr. Smith the authorship and source of a poem which he uses in nearly all of his addresses. It is patriotic and so stirring at the same time lyric that the ring of it never leaves the hearer. For the benefit of those interested Mr. Smith states that the poem is not in print, as he searched through the public library in Indianapolis but was unable to find a publisher. He finally learned through the Chautauqua speaker, who had used it, that the author was John Daly and the poem was entitled "A Toast to The Flag."

BOYS TO RECEIVE BRONZE AWARDS

Six Garfield Students to Be Re-
warded for Their Summer
Labors Today.

ENROLLMENT IS ON INCREASE

City Director Hopes to Obtain
1,200 Members Before End
of December.

The Boys' Working Reserve of Terre Haute will initiate its members by presenting them with the federal bronze awards at the Garfield High School at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The following boys will be presented with the awards:

Dwight Spencer, Homer Ferguson, Fred Stockmaster, William Mayrose and Duncan Baker, work on farms; Raymond Moore, work in a bakery. Presentation will be made by City Director Benjamin Blumberg.

Enrollment is Increasing.

Enrollment in Terre Haute has made an increase of 80 per cent in the past week, there now being enrolled 103 boys. The city has 50 enrolling officers. C. W. West has been most successful and has sent in 15 cards; Ralph Williamson is second with 14 cards and Mark Gantz third with 11 cards. Wiley High School has sent in eight cards and Garfield has sent in ten cards. Two other enrolling officers have turned in five and two have turned in four. The rest that have turned in average one and two. Twenty-eight of the enrolling officers have not yet reported.

The quota for Terre Haute is 1,200 and the city director hopes to reach that number by the end of the month. All boys between the ages of 16 and 21 who have worked during the past year for more than three weeks in some essential or productive industry, such as farming or manufacturing, can get these federal bronze awards by enrolling in the United States Boys' Working Reserve. An account of this meeting held by the Rotary Club last week, which was addressed by Assistant Federal State Director C. B. Fritsche of Indianapolis, has been sent

by Federal State Director Straus to all Rotary clubs in the state, in circular No. 73, which has just been issued.

Normal Boys Organize.

Last week the boys in the Normal High School who have enrolled in the Boys' Working Reserve made and perfected an organization, electing Dan Lynch president and John R. Rice secretary. They will meet once a month and make plans for next summer so as to dispose of their time and energies to the best interests of their country, in accordance with the suggestion of the United States Department of Labor.

Every effort is being made by the County Council of Defense and City Director Blumberg and the Rotary Club to obtain a fully equipped farm of about 100 acres on which to establish an agricultural Plattsburg camp in which city boys of Terre Haute that have had no experience on a farm can be trained by agricultural experts to be sent by Purdue University in connection with military training. All farmers in need of more labor for next spring should correspond with the United States Department of Labor at Washington and the United States Boys' Working Reserve at Indianapolis and the County Council of Defense in Terre Haute for further information.

DIRECTORS ARE CALLED TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

A national conference of the United States Boys' Working Reserve national directors will be held in Chicago Friday and Saturday of this week. W. E. Hall, national director, has issued an invitation to all state and county officials, teachers, vocational directors, workers among boys, boys' camp leaders, editors, industrial executives, welfare managers and farmers to attend

the same. On behalf of Isaac D. Straus, federal state director, City Director Blumberg has issued this invitation to the Vigo County Council of Defense, and his advisory board.

Miss Mabel McKee, principal of the Rose School, has been appointed a member of this advisory board, because of the great interest she has manifested in the work and because she has offered to serve as cook in the First Boys' Working Reserve, Agricultural, Plattsburg Training Camp.

The enrollment in Terre Haute has gone up to 111 and the boys are taking an increasing interest in the organization and its aims.

151 BOYS ENROLLED IN WORKING RESERVE

First to Enlist in Each District
Will Be Commissioned
Lieutenant.

One hundred and fifty-one boys are now enrolled in Terre Haute District of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. Of these 100 have enrolled from Wiley High School and 17 from Garfield and 14 from Normal High. Other enrollments have come in from the various city school principals, drug stores and library centers. This is a good start toward 1,200, the goal aimed at, and if every boy now enrolled will bring in 10 more, the quota will be exceeded. The federal state director has issued instructions to enrolling officers to designate the first boy to enroll in each district as a lieutenant and if

that boy or any other boy brings in 10 and is instrumental in enrolling 20 other boys, he will be entitled to the federal bronze award. Two boys in Terre Haute have obtained more than half the desired number.

Bronze Awards Arrive.

City Director Blumberg has received from the Indianapolis headquarters federal bronze awards number 29179 for Leon W. Conley for working at the Standard Wheel works on government orders; 29118 for David Boyle, farm and railroad work; 29173 for Roger Wilkin of Rose Orphan Home for farm work.

These badges will all be distributed at suitable public occasion in the near future. The boy who receives and wears this badge is thereby designated as a member of the United States Boys' Working Reserve and by this badge all shall know that the wearer is a boy behind a man, behind the man behind the gun. In other words the members of the Boys' Working Reserve are helping the producers of the munitions and foods which are necessary to sustain our boys in khaki at the front.

PLACE OPEN FOR BOY OF WORKING RESERVE

Lad Who Reports First Will Get
This Job Near Bloomfield—
Bronze Medals Arrive.

The United States Boys' Working Reserve has a request for a boy who is willing to work in the woods sawing fence posts on a farm near Bloomfield. The farmer who has sent in the request wants the boy right away and will assure him a good home and his board and room and will pay him from \$15 to \$30 a month, according to his ability to work.

Any boy who wants this job may apply to Ben Blumberg, city director, at room 315 Star building. This farmer, said Mr. Blumberg, has made every effort to get men in his vicinity, but all the boys or men who were available had been drafted or had enlisted in the army.

Purpose of Organization.

This is a sort of emergency that the Boys' Working Reserve was organized to meet and when spring comes, there will be a demand for 200 boys and upwards. At present there are 150 boys enlisted in Terre Haute and all enlisting officers who have cards made out are requested by the city director to turn them in at once.

Federal bronze medals have been received for 26 boys, mostly Wiley High School students, who worked on farms for the past summer more than 150 hours. These badges will be presented to the boys at an early date.

MEMBERS OF RESERVE WILL MEET SUNDAY

Awards Are to Be Presented to
Boys Who Were Occupied
Last Summer.

The first general gathering of the boys who have enrolled in the United States Boys' Working Reserve in Terre Haute has been set for Sunday afternoon at the Centenary M. E. Church at Seventh and Eagle streets at 3:30 to

4:30 o'clock. This meeting will be held in conjunction with the community singing at which Professor McKutchison of Greencastle, Ind., will give a short special patriotic talk. All the 157 boys who have enrolled are asked by the city director to attend this meeting in order to get acquainted with and learn more about the work.

Boys to Receive Awards.

After singing, awards will be presented to the following boys: Walter Boyle of Normal High School, for farming and railroad work; Robert Mosely of Normal High School, a meat packer; Rodgers Wilkins, farming work; Myron Conley, Standard Wheel Works, and about 16 boys of Wiley High School who worked on farms during the past summer. The boys who are to receive awards will report to Mr. Blumberg at the Eagle street entrance.

The Federal bronze medals will be presented to the Wiley High School students Friday afternoon just before the Wiley play.

Statistics show that 38 awards have been made to Terre Haute boys of which 26 have gone to Wiley boys; four to Garfield boys; four to Normal High; one to Normal College; one to Rose Polytechnic; one to Rose Orphan Home School, and one to a boy who is not in school.

AWARD FOR STUDENT AT NORMAL ARRIVES

E. Leroy Lanman to Be Honored
for Assisting in Government
Work.

United States Boys' Working Reserve Federal bronze award number 28669 has just been received by City Director Blumberg for E. Leroy Lanman, who is now a member of Indiana State Normal School and worked on government contract in the pot de-

partment of the Columbian Enameling Company last summer for more than three weeks.

This award will be presented to Lanman at 4:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon just after the community singing at Centenary Methodist Church at the same time that bronze awards will be given to 30 other boys. The management of the community singing has permitted the Boys' Working Reserve to hold its meeting in connection with the song service.

Wiley Boys to Get Awards.

Federal bronze awards will be presented at 1:15 today just before the class play at Wiley High School to Wilber Willson, Frank Ryan, Albert Standau, Homer Ferguson, Lamm Taylor, William McPheters, Neil Cantrill, Carlyle Holland, William Bartholomew, Walter Kuhlman. Sixteen other Wiley High School boys will receive the bronze awards Sunday afternoon at Centenary Church.

City Director Blumberg has received from Indianapolis new form of oaths of service which has been made by the State Council of Defense, which is much shorter and more convenient than the old form and which contains the consent of the parent and specifies that the Boys' Working Reserve is for work on farms or in essential industries after school hours and during

regular or special vacations and when the parent so desires the boy is to be released from any work to which he has been assigned.

MEMO OF WAR WORK, TERRE HAUTE BOY SCOUTS.

	No. Sales	Bonds	Emblems Won
Second Liberty Loan	1,343	\$1,101,000	33
Third " "	1,631	327,000	78
Fourth " "	2,698	285,850	47
Victory Loan	883	281,550	36

In the Second Liberty Loan one Terre Haute troop awarded flag as personal token from the president of the U.S., this troop having highest average number of sales per boy of any troop in the state of Indiana and second highest of any troop in the U.S.

Sales of Thrift Stamps by Terre Haute Scouts estimated at \$30,000.

Many Scouts cultivated war gardens.

Message bearers and publicity.

House to house distribution of President's Flag day address for Committee on Public Information.

Display of Liberty Loan and Thrift Stamp posters.

Distribution of various Liberty Loan literature.

Pasting Food Administration stickers on windshields.

House to house distribution of influenza pamphlets.

Posters for Camp Library Week.

Advertise Private Peat lecture.

Service as orderlies and messengers for Red Cross

Liberty Loan Committee

War Fund Association

Registration Boards

Influenza hospital

Y.M.C.A. Campaign

Ladies' Thrift Stamp Committee

Collection of old clothes for Belgian relief

Books for Camp Libraries.

Phonograph records for Camps

Gas mask material.

Contributed four hundred and seventy-five boys' books from their own shelves for Camp Libraries.

Raised \$82.00 for War Camp Community Recreation Fund.

Participated in all Patriotic parades and demonstrations, and on three occasions as escorts for departing selectives.

Sale of Food Administration Cook Books.

DO NOT CIRCULATE
REFERENCE

SUMMARY OF WAR WORK OF ROTARY CLUB OF TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

Raised first year's quota for War Camp Community Recreation Fund, \$3,331.00; and secured consent of Vigo County War Fund Association to include all later calls in its budget.

Employed Garden Supervisor for instruction and supervision of those willing to do home gardening and increased production from this source was estimated to be worth \$167,760.00 from the total of 11,184 gardens in and about the city during the summer of 1918.

Supervised the sale of Smileage for Vigo Co. resulting in sales amounting to \$5,000.00.

Cooperating with the Defence Council, Rotary Club furnished speakers for several public mass meetings and conducted a three days speaking campaign at the schools and factories.

Supported a French War orphan.

At the call of the President, instituted and financed the work of organizing and maintaining a Boy Scout organization which action resulted in an increase in activities of almost 1000 percent in Boy Scout membership and corresponding increase in activities.

Formed special committee to continue strict law enforcement as demanded by the War Department when S.A.C. was established at Camp Rose. \$23,000 was raised and used for this purpose.

Furnished literature to boys at Camp Rose.

Established the Victory Prayer at 11 A.M. by Proclamation of Mayor and secured its observance by sounding of whistles and bells over the city. Generally observed by cessation of all activities including street traffic. Continued until Armistice.

Cooperated with War Department by appointing committee to carry-on work of suppression of venereal diseases.

Rotarians headed the following general war activities:

Chairman Liberty Loan Committee

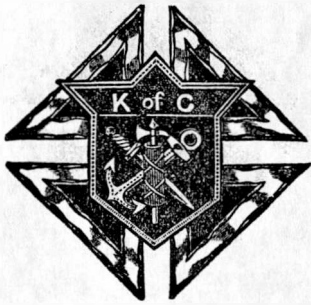
" Public Working Reserve

County Fuel Administrator

" Food "

Chief American Protective League, assisting Dept. of Justice.

Organized Amer. Protective League in two adjoining Counties.



Knights of Columbus

TERRE HAUTE COUNCIL NO. 541

CLUB HOUSE AND ASSEMBLY HALL
NINTH AND OHIO STREETS

BUSINESS MEETING, FIRST AND THIRD THURSDAY
SOCIAL MEETING, SECOND AND FOURTH THURSDAY

In June, 1917, a call from the Knights of Columbus Supreme Council to raise funds for War Activities, was received by Terre Haute Council #541. An assessment of \$2.00 per member was levied, to meet the immediate demand of \$1,000,000.00 in the United States, for our American Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.

In order to raise this Fund, Grand Knight, A.C. Lafferty, by consent of Council, appointed as Chairman, W. R. Condon, to take charge of a campaign to be conducted among its members, to raise the quota of \$1,050.00. Ten teams were formed, and the quota was easily raised. It looked very seriously as if the war would last a great deal longer than the Average American thought, so Chairman, W. R. Condon, asked permission of the Council to continue his work, with teams already formed, to extend his work of collecting more funds, for future demands, the soliciting to be from Catholic people ALONE. Campaign was extended so that we raised an additional to our \$1,050.00- 1st Campaign Quota, \$3,200.00, which took care of the next demand (2nd campaign) of \$2,000,000.00 quota for the United States, - our quota of \$2,100.00 with an over-subscription of \$1,100.00.

In the 3rd Campaign for \$16,000,000 Quota for the



Knights of Columbus

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CLUB HOUSE AND ASSEMBLY HALL
NINTH AND OHIO STREETS

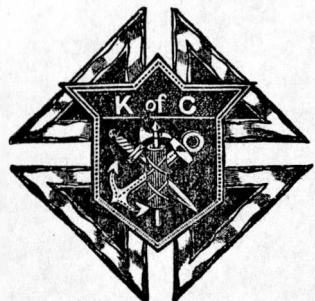
BUSINESS MEETING, FIRST AND THIRD THURSDAY
SOCIAL MEETING, SECOND AND FOURTH THURSDAY

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United States, W. R. Condon, of Terre Haute, Indiana, was appointed District Chairman, by State Chairman Stephen A. Callahan, of a district consisting of Vigo, Vermillion, Parke, Sullivan and Greene Counties. A quota of \$22,000.00 was asked, and, with the assistance of Knights of Columbus in each of these counties, and the Vigo County National War Fund in Vigo County, \$25,000.00 was raised, an over-subscription of \$3,000.00, and at each time when a request by the District Chairman, to the members of Terre Haute Council #541, Knights of Columbus to assist in collecting these funds, the members responded willingly and enthusiastically to assist in any cause for our American Boys.

In the United War Fund Drive, in November, 1918, (Terre Haute) Vigo County, Indiana, through the Vigo County National War Fund Association (War Fund Chest) gave the Knights of Columbus \$50,000.00 as their quota in this County to the Drive.

Our membership was 100% members of the Vigo County National War Fund, as they were in other counties in this district. Also, the Knights of Columbus Council #541 had a number of memberships of its own in Vigo County Chest. One of our members, Mr. Herman Hulman, was Chairman of the



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NINTH AND OHIO STREETS

BUSINESS MEETING, FIRST AND THIRD THURSDAY
SOCIAL MEETING, SECOND AND FOURTH THURSDAY

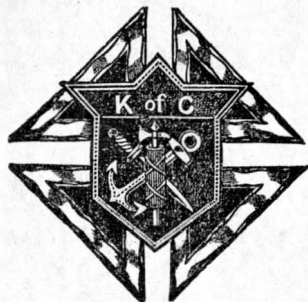
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Vigo County National War Fund Association. A number of our members were Captains and Lieutenants in the different districts, and a number were field workers, and Four Minute Talkers. In a general way, all members who were not engaged in the actual fighting of war, were doing their utmost at home, assisting and helping our boys to win the war, at home and abroad. The other counties in this district easily raised their quotas, and the efforts of our Brother Knights, in these districts, were easily seen and appreciated.

Terre Haute Council #541 gave to the War, as soldiers, sailors, aviators and marines, 115 men out of its total membership of 550, a percentage of over 20%. Only one of our Stars turned to Gold- Brother, Sargent Charles J. Reilley was killed in action in France, in September, 1918. Quite a number of our boys were gassed and wounded.

We were also credited with a number of our men being promoted in service. Out of our 115 in service, we had-

7 Captains in the Army



Knights of Columbus

TERRE HAUTE COUNCIL NO. 541

CLUB HOUSE AND ASSEMBLY HALL
NINTH AND OHIO STREETS

BUSINESS MEETING, FIRST AND THIRD THURSDAY
SOCIAL MEETING, SECOND AND FOURTH THURSDAY

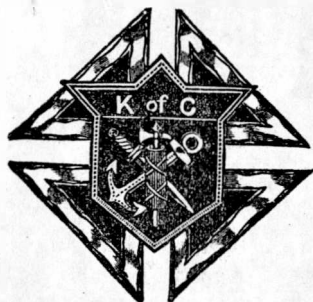
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6	First Lientenants	in the Army	
4	Second	"	" "
18	Sargents	"	" "
8	Corporals	"	" "
1	Lieutenant	"	" Navy
1	Ass't. Surgeon	"	" "
1	Company Commander	"	" "
1	Coxswain	"	" "
1	Mate	"	" "
1	Corporal	"	" Marines
4	Oversea K. of C. Secretaries		
3	American	" "	" "

A total of 56 Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers.

In January, 1918, W. R. Condon, Grand Knight of Terre Haute Council #541, was appointed Volunteer General Secretary, at a salary of \$1.00 per year, by National Council Knights of Columbus War Activities, in charge of Camp Rose, Camp Normal, and Knights of Columbus Club House, at Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana, which was opened for use of all soldiers, sailors and marines, regardless of their color or creed.

Volunteer Train Secretaries, Edward O'Brien and Edward O'Neill, were appointed by General Secretary W.R. Condon, and were put on all trains with men leaving for camps, furnishing them with Free stamped Postal Cards, Reading Material, Cigarettes, Matches, Drinking Cups and



Knights of Columbus

TERRE HAUTE COUNCIL NO. 541

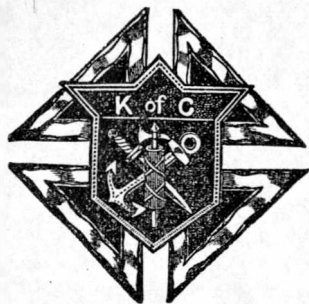
CLUB HOUSE AND ASSEMBLY HALL
NINTH AND OHIO STREETSBUSINESS MEETING, FIRST AND THIRD THURSDAY
SOCIAL MEETING, SECOND AND FOURTH THURSDAY

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Candies, and saw that they were safely located in their new surroundings at different camps.

At Camps Rose and Normal about 1,000 men, at different times, were in training for the United States Auto Mechanical Department. General Secretary W. R. Condon, with the assistance of members of the Daughters of Isabella, and the Knights of Columbus, gave a number of Dancing Parties in the Knights of Columbus Auditorium, for their pleasure. Three big stag parties were arranged, with boxing contest and a number of other games together with drinks, smokes, and prizes given away FREE, by the Knights of Columbus.

While the Boys were in quarantine, four different Picture Shows were arranged for them at their Barracks. Tables were placed in all the Rose Barracks, and in Reading Room of Normal School, where pens, ink, pencils, 100,000 sheets of writing paper, 25,000 envelopes, and 10,000 postal cards were given away, for their writings home, besides, cigarettes by the thousands were given to the Boys, FREE. Fruits and candies were given to the boys who were sick, and a cheering word, at all times, from the Secretary who called every day. A number of other



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TERRE HAUTE COUNCIL NO. 541

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NINTH AND OHIO STREETSBUSINESS MEETING, FIRST AND THIRD THURSDAY
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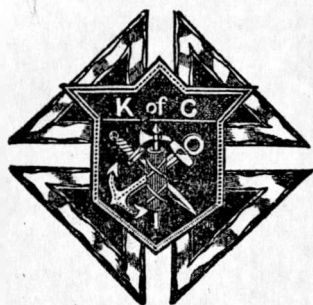
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duties were performed for Boys who couldn't read or write.

All workers at Depots, such as the Red Cross, were informed that our Club House was open at all times for soldiers passing through the city, and awaiting trains, and a number called at the Club House and received the good Knights of Columbus welcome and cheer. At Club House, Library was fitted up with all the latest magazines and newspapers; Shower Baths were furnished FREE, besides a number of other useful things to make the boys feel at home. At a later date, a small but neat Gymnasium was fitted up and boys enjoyed themselves immensely. One colored soldier said, in visiting our Club House, that our Motto over door certainly mean't what it said: "Everybody Welcome - Everything Free".

At all times information was given to folks at home, whenever applied for, as to where the boys were located in France, or other countries.

Since the Armistice was signed, General Secretary W. R. Condon, with the assistance of members of Terre Haute Council #541, Knights of Columbus, has been very busy placing soldiers, sailors and marines to work, and up to the present writing, -October 1, 1919- 125 appli-



Knights of Columbus

TERRE HAUTE COUNCIL NO. 541

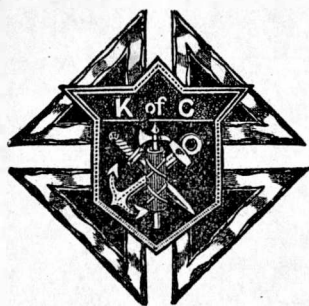
CLUB HOUSE AND ASSEMBLY HALL
NINTH AND OHIO STREETSBUSINESS MEETING, FIRST AND THIRD THURSDAY
SOCIAL MEETING, SECOND AND FOURTH THURSDAY

(7)

cants have been received, and 121 have been placed in their old positions, or new ones, secured. This work has not been confined to Vigo County Veterans alone, but to many from surrounding cities, who were out for new locations.

Hundreds of dollars have been given to veterans in assisting them to their homes, or for meals and bed while in the city, or until they were placed to work, by the Knights of Columbus. In a few cases, the families of veterans have been cared for until their Boys were again on a peace footing.

On June 11, 1919, a great Home Coming Affair was staged here at Terre Haute, Indiana, in which all veterans of Vigo County had one real day. General Secretary W.R. Condon, with the assistance of Special Secretaries Charles Ball, J. J. Ring, Walter Grant and Benj. Benning, and Oversea Field Secretaries James Carlos and Richard Werneke, placed a beautiful float of a Knights of Columbus American Hut, and an Oversea Service Wagon in parade and passed out to 4,000 soldiers, sailors and marines, 6,000 packages of K. of C. cigarettes, 4,000 K. of C. Linen Handkerchiefs, 4,000 boxes of K. of C. Matches. These were passed out while awaiting the big parade to start, and some veterans



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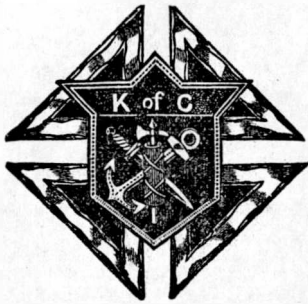
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of a number of battles, cheered "Casey" (Knights of Columbus) hundreds of times, saying "They're everywhere, and for us always". We also had a Service Wagon and a large Rest Tent at the Fair Grounds, where 400 gallons of lemonade was given away FREE to all veterans, and a continuous good time was held at Knights of Columbus Club House, at 9th and Ohio Streets, where Shower Baths, Cigars, Cigarettes, Candies, Soft Drinks were given away FREE. Pool games, and other games too numerous to mention, were indulged in on this great and ever memorable day.

We had the honor of winning First Prize with our Float, over hundreds of other Floats.

Our large Knights of Columbus Club Rooms, today, are always filled with happy soldiers, sailors and marines, and their praise of the Knights of Columbus is great.

We are still continuing our activities assistance, such as use of Auditorium and Free Smokes and Drinks to the American Legion, and to all different Army and Navy Corps on Recruiting missions, who should happen in our fair City of Terre Haute, Indiana.



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In conclusion, Grand Knight, W. R. Condon, of Terre Haute Council #541, and members, want to thank the Knights of Columbus War Activities, and such men as Brothers Mulligan of Massachusetts, Larkins of New York, McGinley of Connecticut, and William Fox of Indiana, for their able assistance rendered us in putting over our work here 100%.

W. R. Condon